

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

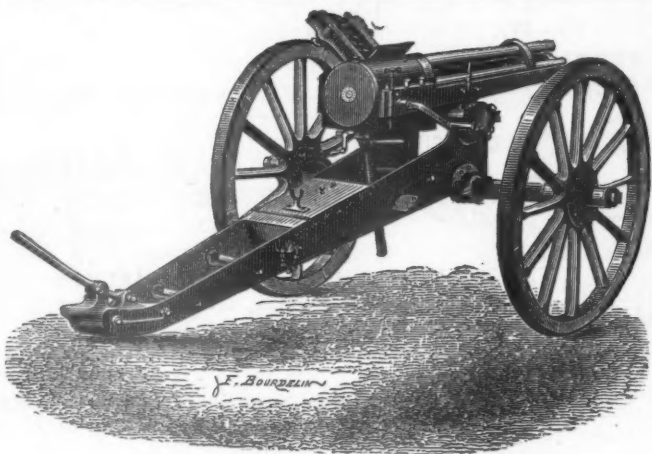
## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 49.  
WHOLE NUMBER 985.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

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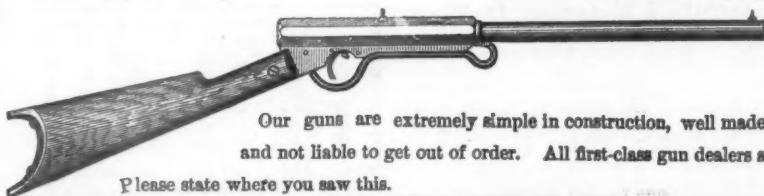
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Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave. N. W., Wash'n.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## REVOLVER EXERCISE.

THE London *United Service Gazette* has some excellent suggestions on the subject of revolver exercise. It says: "Human nature is so constituted that everyone seems to consider that he holds an *a priori* qualification to fire a revolver and drive a gig. Anyway, a man was never met who expressed his inability to perform both these exercises. As in the management of the gig there is a vast difference in results when you keep steadily along the road or fall into a ditch, so firing a revolver successfully depends not only on hitting the object aimed at, but in striking it at the particular spot desired. Pistol shooting is not the easy exercise it is supposed. In the old days of duelling, masters of the art, or 'fire-eaters,' as they were called, were able to snuff a candle at fifteen paces, and hit the ace of spades at twenty yards. Except in shooting galleries in France, pistol practice has fallen greatly into desuetude, but occasionally fiery French captains may be seen making marvellous scores at *poupees* of plaster swinging on a pendulum.

"In America the importance of revolver exercise is attracting considerable attention. It has been proposed several times to establish some matches for pistol shooting at Creedmoor, and to make the conditions such as to encourage the use of a Service arm—one which is heavy enough to do good work, and one so constructed as to be readily loaded under the various circumstances and conditions which may surround an officer mounted or afoot. Proficiency in pistol shooting does not come by instinct, and if it is considered necessary to be armed with a revolver, it might be worth while to attain proficiency in its employment.

"The Russian government a short time ago gave an order to Moscow and Toulou contractors for 100,000 revolvers for the artillery and Caucasian Cossacks. In Canada, the Ontario Rifle Association intend to get up a revolver match among the contests of next August, and the only wonder is that nothing of this kind has been thought of and carried into force sooner. The Ontario Rifle Association are to be commended for their efforts to render the volunteers, especially the officers of the force, as familiar with the revolver as with the rifle, and their example might be copied with advantage to the Service by the authorities at home."

On this subject General Dabney H. Maury writes as follows:

A recent report of the last Cavalry drill of the graduating class at West Point, recalls the pistol practice adopted by the Mounted Rifles, now the 3d Cavalry, prior to the war.

For this practice two rows of targets were erected on parallel lines, ten yards apart. The targets were about fifty yards apart on the lines, lumber being scarce, they were usually made of barrel heads, nailed to tent poles, the centre or black being about three inches in diameter, and as high as a mounted man's hip. The troop was drawn up in single rank, fronting the course, and about fifty yards from it, and rode singly, each in his turn, along the avenue between the targets. The fire was delivered to the right or to the left targets, or alternately to the right and left targets. The troopers were drilled to deliver fire at very close range, so that it was certain. The pistol was held vertically, etc., in the extension of the forearm, the barrel close to the right ear, the muzzle above the top of the skull, the upper arm being held close-pressed against the right side. At the signal the trooper put his horse at speed and rode for the first target, with his eye held steadily upon the target. When just abreast of it he dropped the pistol by a quick jerk of the forearm to the level of his hip and fired instantly, then "made ready" for the next target, on which he fired in the same way.

When firing upon the left target the trooper turned himself well in saddle towards the left, observing the foregoing directions.

A few weeks of this practice made the men very expert, so that in an average cavalry troop half the balls would be placed in the breast of a man at five yards distance. While running at speed many men, at least 20 in our troop, would put five balls out of six into the targets.

On one occasion, while marching to Corpus Christi from Laredo, we halted at Fort Merrill, and the troop was invited to show this practice. The garrison turned out to see "the new drill," and were much impressed by it. The troopers followed each other along the targets in rapid succession, about 50 yards apart. Two men of Co. B, thus following each other, placed every shot in the black; the leading man drove the nail and split the last target, which fell, leaving only the tent pole for his follower's aim, who sent his bullet fairly into the centre of the pole, which quivered under the shot and caused loud cheers of congratulation from the assembled soldiers. By the time of our return that way, Co. F had adopted our practice, under Gordon Granger, afterwards a very able general of the Federal Army, and bantered us for a competitive drill.

The sabre practice usual at West Point is very useful in giving grace, flexibility and freedom of action to a mounted man, but is of little value in actual service; and we may hope before long to see General Grant's reported view verified, and swords abolished from use in war and relegated to the Masons and Odd Fellows and other dramatic associations. Bay-

onets, too, will be probably at an early day discontinued entirely. The Cavalry on the frontier have, no doubt, advanced in expertness far beyond the point we had attained, but so far as I know there has been no manual adopted for pistol practice. Our volunteer cavalry ought to take this matter in hand, they will find it a very exciting, interesting, and useful practice.

DABNEY H. MAURY.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. Adam Slaker, 1st U. S. Artillery, for some time at Governor's Island and Fort Adams, and now with his battery on the Pacific coast, will shortly return East for duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

LIEUT. Percy Parker, 8th U. S. Infantry, severed his connection with the Army by resignation this week.

By express desire of the college authorities Capt. J. W. MacMurray, 1st U. S. Artillery, will remain for the present on duty as professor of military science and tactics at Union College, Schenectady.

LIEUT. George H. Evans, 10th U. S. Cavalry, is at St. Louis, Mo., on temporary duty with General Neill.

CAPT. Charles Morris, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. harbor, Thursday of this week from a short leave.

CAPTAINS W. L. Kellogg and J. A. P. Hampson and Adjutant J. F. Stretch, 10th U. S. Infantry, were at Grand Rapids, Mich., this week, acting as judges at a competitive drill held there in connection with the Fourth of July celebration. They were hospitably received and awarded much praise for their valuable assistance.

The retirement of Gen. A. P. Howe, U. S. A., takes from the active list an officer as widely known and generally liked as any officer in the Army. The retirement from active service of Colonel Howe promotes Lieut.-Colonel G. A. DeRussy, 3d U. S. Artillery, now at St. Augustine, to the colonelcy of the 4th; Maj. J. C. Tidball, 2d U. S. Artillery, of General Sherman's staff, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 3d; Capt. S. S. Elder, 1st U. S. Artillery, at Fort Monroe, Va., to major of the 2d; 1st Lieut. J. W. Dillenback, regimental quartermaster 1st U. S. Artillery, to a captaincy. Lieut. Dillenback has been a 1st lieutenant since May 1, 1866, and "Sam" Elder a captain since August 1, 1863.

MAJ.-GEN. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., was a pallbearer at the funeral, in New York this week, of Mr. W. R. Garrison, a victim of the Long Branch accident.

LIEUT. Luigi Lomia, 5th U. S. Artillery, after a long leave spent in Europe, returned to duty a few days ago at Plattsburg Barracks.

GEN. H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., returned to Newport Barracks, Ky., this week from a brief trip to Washington.

LIEUT. G. L. Anderson, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of this week, after spending the Fourth with friends.

GEN. Richard Arnold, U. S. A., will spend a portion of the summer at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

CAPT. W. A. Kirkland, U. S. N., and family arrived in New York from Europe early this week and went, temporarily, to the New York Hotel.

A LETTER from Lowesville, Va., says: "Dr. Robertson's friends (at Lowesville) have been much disappointed in not receiving a visit from him ere this. The Doctor writes that he was on the eve of starting to Virginia when the Apaches broke out in Arizona, so he was ordered there as surgeon to the 3d Cavalry. He arrived one day after the Indians had been driven across the border into Mexico, but the Mexican troops on the border getting into an engagement with the Indians, and having no surgeon with them, the Doctor received an order from department headquarters to go into Mexico and attend the wounded soldiers. He had to amputate 17 arms and 9 legs of Mexican soldiers who were lying on the battle-ground without any attention whatever. He staid there until the Mexican surgeons came, when he reported at Fort Thomas by orders from department headquarters."

LIEUT. C. L. Phillips, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Warren, Mass., June 29, and after spending the 4th of July with friends, returned to his station.

LIEUT. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Infantry, who goes on a long leave, will sever his connection with the Army, Jan. 1, 1883.

BALTIMOREANS are loath to part with Surgeon J. R. Simons, U. S. A., just retired under the new law, he having been on duty in that city for several years past.

We regret to learn that sickness has compelled General Z. B. Tower, of the Corps of Engineers, to relinquish duty for a few months. He left New York this week for rest.

THE retirement of Surgeon General Barnes, U. S. Army, though not unexpected, still caused a feeling of regret with many, as he has been an exceedingly popular Surgeon-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, U. S. A., was announced as to be present at the reunion at Burlington, Vt., July 3, but his engagements prevented attendance.

CAPT. Theodore Schwan, 11th U. S. Infantry, has charge of the General Recruiting Depot at David's Island, N. Y. H., until the arrival of a field officer to succeed Colonel Black.

THE veteran Major N. B. McLaughlin, U. S. A., an old soldier, originally in the ranks of the 2d Dragoons, has well

earned, by long and honorable service, the retirement lately ordered in his case.

GEN. J. M. Cuyler, U. S. A., just retired, visited New York this week and looked as hale as he did fifteen years ago, when stationed at the Army Building. He will continue to reside for the present at Morristown, New Jersey.

COL. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. A., is visiting in Philadelphia, Pa., stopping at St. George's Hotel.

GEN. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., expects to get comfortably settled at Fort McHenry, Md., in the course of a few weeks.

LIEUT.-COL. Orlando H. Moore, 17th Infantry, lately at St. Paul, Minn., has taken station at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

LIEUT.-COL. R. S. La Motte, 12th U. S. Infantry, lately returned from Europe and who takes command at David's Island, N. Y. H., will be welcomed by many friends in New York.

LIEUT. E. H. C. Lentze, U. S. N., his leave of absence having expired, has returned to the United States from Europe. His family will remain abroad in Germany. Lieut. Lentze's address is now Bay Ridge, N. Y., where he is residing with his father-in-law, the Hon. W. J. McAlpine.

THE detail of Colonel W. R. Shafter, 1st U. S. Infantry, as superintendent of the general recruiting service, with headquarters in New York city, will be an exceedingly agreeable one, as the gallant officer has of late years had his full share of active frontier service.

THE Arizonians are disappointed at the retirement of Major Nickerson, U. S. A., from active service, and that he will not come to them as adjutant general at department headquarters.

INSPECTOR General Roger Jones, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island early this week, from an extensive tour of inspection in the North and Northwest.

MILITARY Storekeeper R. M. Potter, U. S. A., for several years past an applicant for retirement, at length obtains his desire by the operation of the compulsory retirement act. He will continue to live for the present in Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUT. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cavalry, returned to Fort Yates, D. T., this week from a fortnight's leave.

THE San Francisco *Daily Report* says of the late Master Charles F. Putnam, U. S. N.: "The lost officer was one of the brightest of the younger men of the Navy, and was considered one of the most promising and ambitious officers in the service. Not originally appointed to the *Rodgers*, he volunteered as a substitute at the last moment, and in a few hours prepared himself for what he knew must be a hard cruise. His farewells, so hurriedly taken, were full of hope. He was about 30 years of age, of attractive appearance, genial character, warm friendships and unusual ability. He excelled in navigation and scientific studies."

OUR correspondent at St. Augustine, Fla., writes: "The 3d Artillery will be sorry to lose General DeRussy, a gentleman in every sense of the word. We have not learned who will command the 3d Artillery headquarters here, our Col. Getty being at Fort Monroe, Lieut. Col. Tidball on General Sherman's staff, Major Loder at Fort Monroe, Major Scott at the War Department, and Major Bainbridge at Little Rock. Probably the latter will come here if Lieut. Col. Tidball concludes not to join."

MAJOR E. G. Bush, 6th Inf., has got comfortably settled at Fort Douglas, Utah. Our correspondent at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says much regret was expressed there at his departure from Fort Brady.

THE Army, generally, enjoyed itself on the Fourth of July, additionally so at those posts previously visited by the paymasters to settle up to June 30th.

LIEUT. Colonel W. H. Brown, 1st U. S. Inf., visits the North from Texas, to remain until early in September.

LIEUT. J. W. Danenhower, U. S. N., is staying for a time at Capon Springs, W. Va.

THE appointment of Capt. De Witt C. Poole, 22d U. S. Infantry, to a Paymastership in the Army, promotes 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum of that regiment to a captaincy. Lieut. Ketchum has been a 1st lieutenant since July 31, 1867. Both officers are at present on recruiting service, Capt. Poole in New York city and Lieut. Ketchum at David's Island.

A NAVY officer at Mare Island writes: "As to Putnam, Hammersley's Encyclopedia says nothing of him; that book, which is said to be of interest to the entire service, stops with the lieutenants up to the date of issue. Putnam took Halsey's place at the last moment. A lot of us urged him to try for it. He went away suddenly and had but two days in which to prepare and settle up his affairs. He left a mother and a sister, both of whom, I believe, are married. I understand that, previous to sailing, he left everything to his only sister in case he did not return. It was the general impression here that Putnam was the best available man to take Halsey's place, as he had been navigator of the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler* for some time, and was particularly well posted in regard to magnetic observations. When he left I impressed on him the importance of keeping an accurate record of everything that happened, and I think that such records as he did keep will be of service hereafter. From his previous service I fancy the results will show that he has not been overrated by his friends. When Putnam left the *Hassler* I happened to be on board. He handed me his pewter beer-mug, with the remark: 'I've used it a year.



If I don't come back grave it on the cup, or words to that effect. The cup has been kicking around, more as a vessel for holding flowers than anything else, but since I've got home to-day I've sent for it, and the next time I come down I shall have it engraved."

SURGEON J. F. Head, U. S. A., left Boston this week on a short vacation.

PAYMASTER A. E. Bates, U. S. A., of Washington, is making a pay tour in the Department of the South.

MAJ.-GEN. Hancock, U. S. A., accompanied by his staff, returned the official visit of Rear-Admiral Cooper, U. S. N., on Friday, July 7. The flagship *Tennessee* looked its best on the occasion. The usual courtesies were extended, and the official visit afforded ample opportunity for the renewal of the social acquaintance formed on the Admiral's visit of last week to Governor's Island.

LIEUT. A. H. Russell, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., will shortly leave Rock Island Arsenal to take charge of the Fort Lowell Ordnance Depot in Arizona.

LIEUT. B. K. Roberts, 5th Artillery, was expected to return to Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, July 8 or 9, from a brief Fourth of July holiday.

At a convention of colored journalists, held at Washington recently, a resolution was adopted condemning the dismissal of Lieut. Flipper from the Army.

COL. W. B. Royall, U. S. A., returned to Omaha a few days ago from an official visit to Fort Thornburgh, Utah.

LIEUT. Calvin Esterly, 10th U. S. Cavalry, is having a brief tour of temporary duty at San Antonio.

LIEUT. W. J. Campbell, 22d Infantry, who visits the North from Fort Clark, Texas, will not return there until November next.

LIEUT. J. W. Watson, 10th U. S. Cavalry, is on a visit to the North from Fort Concho, Texas.

LIEUT. C. Gardener, 19th Infantry, is visiting the North from Fort Brown, Texas, to return in August.

PAYMASTER J. C. Muhlenberg, U. S. A., has been sent down to duty at Galveston, Texas, and finds his station an agreeable one.

GEN. A. P. Howe, U. S. A., left Fort Adams July 1 for a few days. He has returned and will shortly leave for the shades of private life, under his recent retirement.

At Providence, R. I., the chief feature of the Fourth of July celebration was the dedication of a monument to the French soldiers who died in camp there during the Revolutionary War. A large military procession, escorting the members of the city government and guests, including the French Consul-General at New York, marched to the North Burying Ground, where the remains of the soldiers rest, and a memorial stone was erected.

The Russian River *Flag*, Healdsburg, Cal., notices the firing of a national salute in honor of Bunker Hill by Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, Bvt. Major J. P. Sanger, U. S. A.: "The men working the guns with lightning celerity, shot followed shot with the regularity of clock-work, excepting in one case of a defective cap, which threw the gunners off their equilibrium for a moment only. A large concourse of people from Healdsburg and the surrounding country witnessed the drill." The *Flag* gives a history of the battery and very complimentary notice of its officers.

The Democrats of California have chosen Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. A., retired, as their candidate for Governor.

COMMODORE A. K. Hughes, U. S. N., visited New York this week, stopping at the Astor House.

CAPT. A. P. Cook, U. S. N., was to read the Declaration of Independence at the public ceremonies at Vallejo, Cal., July 4.

Noticing Sir Thomas Brassey's recent work on the British navy, the *Edinburgh Review* says: "It is based largely on the labors of Mr. King, of the United States Navy; of Captain von Kronsfels or von Littrow, of the Austrian navy; and on the numerous disquisitions which have from time to time appeared in the papers and periodicals of England or the continent;" and it might have added the United States, the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* being among the authorities quoted.

Mrs. Munn and Miss Florie Munn, wife and daughter of Asst. Surg. C. E. Munn, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, are at the Evans House, Springfield, Mass., on a visit, and expect to remain three or four months.

The *New York Herald* says: "The competition drill at Detroit has raised a very lively row among the contestants, as those affairs usually do. A fair sample of the unmitigated boosh called out by the controversy is the following: 'Buffalo people who visited the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Detroit last week declare that the Buffalo Cadets fairly won the second prize for drill, and the reason given for the prize not being awarded them is that the Regular Army officers, who were judges, did not like the Cadets because they treated Cadet Whittaker, the colored boy who was expelled from West Point, with courtesy.' It is hardly within the possibilities that the 'Cadets' were ever heard of outside of Buffalo before they went to Detroit, and what did they do to Whittaker that has aroused the revengeful wrath of the Army? It would be interesting to know."

SECRETARY OF WAR Lincoln paid a hasty visit to New York early in the week.

LIEUT. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cavalry, has received a roving commission within the limits of the Department of the Platte to purchase needed cavalry horses.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N., visited New York this week, stopping at the Sturtevant House.

REAR ADMIRAL Andrew Bryson, U. S. N., was a guest at the Astor House, New York, this week.

The opening hop at the Casino Theatre, Newport, R. I.,

on the night of July 3, was a brilliant affair. Among those present were Chaplain Hayward, U. S. N.; Commander Brown, U. S. N., and wife; Lieutenant Commander Stedman, U. S. N., and many of the officers from the torpedo station and from the training ship.

LIEUT. H. B. Lemly, U. S. A., at present in the United States of Colombia, is mentioned as a possible successor at West Point to Prof. de Janon, instructor in Spanish at the Military Academy, who has just been placed on the retired list.

CAPT. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on leave from San Antonio, visited Boston this week on business connected with the publication of his American "Kriegspiel."

LIEUT. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, has joined at Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty, and is up to his eyes in business.

It is reported that Lieut. Danenhower, U. S. N., will shortly give a series of lectures on the loss of the *Jeannette*.

THE Madison University, New York, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Passed Assistant Engineer W. C. Eaton, U. S. N.

Amongst those present at the funeral ceremonies of the late William B. Garrison on Monday, July 3, were Maj.-Gen. Hancock, Quartermaster General Ingalls, U. S. A., Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., Col. H. M. Black, U. S. A., Col. C. L. Best, U. S. A., Commodore Baldwin, U. S. N., etc.

HOSPITAL STEWARD William Marshall, U. S. A., not long ago stationed at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, is to be tried next week by General Court-martial at Fort Waskakie, Wyo., his present post of duty.

LIEUT. DAN. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, of General Crook's staff, is visiting Fort Thornburgh, Utah, on topographical duty.

GEN. I. N. Palmer, U. S. A., was visiting this week old friends in New York and at Governor's Island. He returns to Denver, Col., after a visit to friends in Auburn, N. Y.

CAPT. A. W. Johnson, U. S. N., and family are summering at North Conway, N. H.

PROF. G. N. Lieber, U. S. A., is on a visit to his friends in New York, preparatory to his transfer from West Point to Washington.

The steamer *Alhambra* arrived at St. Johns, N. F., July 4, bringing supplies for Lieut. Greely's party. The steamer *Neptune* will start for Lady Franklin Bay Saturday, July 8.

The *Baltimore American* says: "A method of feeding the young oyster will probably be found out next season by Dr. Brooks, or by Lieut. Winslow, U. S. N., an officer of the United States Fish Commission, who joined the Chesapeake Zoological Laboratory about a month ago."

At the banquet given July 4, at the Sturtevant House, New York, to the veterans of 1812, were present the veteran Thurlow Weed, Gen. Abram Dally, aged 87; Henry Morris, 83; Thomas Blanck, 87; Edward N. Duryee, 87; Gardiner Lillibridge, 81; George Ooygler, 84; Michael Van Name, 86; William J. Surre, 83; Thomas Megson, 84; and Charles Coombs, 88. When Gen. Dally, with his veterans, entered the parlor to the music of "Yankee Doodle" by the drum corps, Mr. Weed arose, and, presenting a yellow, time-worn parchment to Gen. Dally, said: "General, I have brought my commission with me to prove to you that I have a right to be here." The commission reads as follows:

To Thurlow Weed, greeting:

We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, and good conduct, do hereby constitute and appoint you Quartermaster-sergeant of the 40th regiment, New York State Militia, under my command. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently required to discharge the duty of Quartermaster-sergeant of said regiment, and you are required strictly to obey your superior officers, and all officers and soldiers under your command are hereby required to obey you as such Quartermaster-sergeant, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of October, 1814.

THE San Francisco *Daily Report* of June 24, says: Mrs. R. C. Spaulding, wife of Pay Inspector Spaulding, of the Navy, is in the city from Honolulu. She will remain for some time. Lieut. Commander Charles O'Neill, U. S. N., lately detached from the Navy Yard, Boston, is in the city, on his way to China, having been ordered to the executive of the *Richmond*. Ensign Stoney, Dr. Castello and Chief Engineer Zane, of the *Rodgers*, came down from the Navy Yard last evening. The former has bronzed considerably.

VICE ADMIRAL Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N., has formally entered upon his duties as superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

CAPT. J. H. Coster, U. S. A., lately retired, will continue to reside permanently in New York, at No. 56 Irving place.

CAPT. C. A. Woodruff, 2d U. S. Artillery, will visit his friends in the East. It is not probable that he will return to Newport barracks, Ky., until next October or November.

CAPT. THOMAS H. Bradley, 21st U. S. Infantry has joined his regiment in the Dept. of the Columbia.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. J. Alexander, 2d U. S. Cavalry, registered at the Vanderbilt Hotel, Syracuse, a few days ago.

INFORMATION was received at Denver, July 4, that the signal station on Pike's Peak was struck by lightning Saturday last, and that Sergts. Day and Boynton were slightly injured.

GEN. Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. A., has been appointed by Governor Cornell on a commission, with two assistants—Mr. George B. Post and Prof. Charles Babcock—to determine as to the safety of the new Capitol at Albany. The *American Architect* describes Gen. Gilmore as "one of the best living authorities upon many branches of the technology of construction," and says: "It would be difficult to find three men anywhere better qualified for such a task, and we congratulate Governor Cornell on his excellent judgment which

he has shown on this, as on several other occasions, in the selection of expert commissioners."

A HANDSOME memorial of the late Prince Imperial is being erected on the green in front of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich Common. The memorial, which has been obtained by a military subscription, will take the form of a monument of granite and marble, the latter being brought from France for the purpose.

ONE officer, engineer and two men of the British squadron were killed during the recent disturbances at Alexandria, and a surgeon and a wardroom steward wounded.

MAJOR Merritt Barber, assistant adjutant-general, was a classmate of our late President Garfield, at Williams College, and also at one time a pupil of President Arthur.

ASST. ADJT. Ruggles was in charge of the Adjutant-General's Office in Washington on Monday, Gen. Drum having gone to Columbus Barracks and Gen. McKeever, the next in rank, to New York.

GEN. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., accompanied by his wife and daughter, Mrs. John S. Mason, arrived at the Ebbitt House in Washington on Monday night. They left the following day for Brooklyn, N. Y., on a visit to the General's son, "Gunsche," who is at school there and who is reported sick. It is understood that the General and his family will not return to Texas until some time next fall.

THE *Detroit Post* of July 4 gives an interesting account of the engineering work for the past few years on "Stanard's Rock," a dangerous shoal in Lake Superior, and says: "The successful completion of this important undertaking is due to the energy, perseverance, and engineering skill of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. A., who has ever since his appointment taken the deepest interest in the improvement of the great lakes."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following: When Gen. Sheridan was fishing at Put-in-Bay a couple of weeks ago he told the following story on himself to some fishermen, with whom he became hail fellow: "I was in a Kansas town one day, and the landlord of the hotel being a clever sort of fellow I let him have a drink of some particularly fine Bourbon that I had with me in case of sickness. 'That's bully whiskey, stranger,' said the landlord; 'what might your name be?' 'Sheridan,' said I. 'Any relation to Gen. Sheridan?' 'Well,' I replied, 'I don't mind telling you that I am Gen. Sheridan.' 'You be hanged,' said the landlord, looking me over, 'a little duck like you? I've got Gen. Sheridan's picture hanging in my sitting room, and he's over six feet high.'"

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER Otis C. Tiffany, U. S. N., returned to duty on board the monitor receiving ship *Passaic*, Washington Navy-yard, from a trip to Philadelphia on Wednesday.

REV. SAMUEL KRAMER, chaplain of the United States Navy-yard, has been working for some time for the establishment of a seaman's naval retreat near the Washington Navy-yard gate. His efforts have at last been crowned with success. House 714 L street southeast has been leased for the purpose, and next Sunday it will be dedicated by a mass temperance meeting to be held there. An appeal has been issued for the purpose of raising funds for the support of the retreat, and is signed by J. D. Graham, commander of the United States Navy-yard.

LIEUT.-COL. THOS. L. CASEY, Corps of Engineers, was elected a member of the Cincinnati at the meeting of the Massachusetts Society in Boston July 4, vice his father, Gen. Silas Casey, whose death was announced. Gen. H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., was chosen a member of the Standing Committee.

A DESPATCH to the New York *Herald* relative to the earthquake in California contained the announcement that "at Oakland widows were shaken with much violence." Undoubtedly many of them deserved it.

LIEUT. F. E. HOBBS, 2d U. S. Artillery, gravitates from the Heavy Ordnance Board, now defunct, to temporary special duty under Gen. Benét.

LIEUT. M. S. BOWES GRIFFIN, of the "Coonaught Rangers," British army, arrived in New York this week and put up at the Sturtevant House.

GEN. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, U. S. A., who seems to have discovered the secret of perpetual youth, visited New York this week to the satisfaction of his many friends. He registered at the Park Avenue Hotel.

LIST OF OFFICERS registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending July 6, 1882: Army—General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., retired; Brevet Colonel David Perry, major 6th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Charles L. Collins and G. F. Barney; 2d Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Artillery. Navy—Commodores Edward Y. McCanley and John H. Upshur; Master Wm. E. Whitfield, Cadet Midshipmen Francis R. Wall, Frederick R. Brainard, Frank J. Hasseler, Charles H. Hill, Ernest Wilkinson, John W. Pryer, Albert L. Key, and John B. Barnadon; Midshipmen Harry S. Knapp, Charles N. Atwater, and Charles S. McClain; Commander Wm. R. Bridgman, Lieuts. Zera L. Tanner and Albert R. Couden, Rear Admirals Robert H. Wyman and John C. Feibiger.

THE Misses Hall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughters of Rev. Dr. Hall, who have been visiting the wife of Chief Engineer Henderson, at the Washington Navy-yard, returned to their home this week.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending July 6, 1882: Bvt. Major-Gen. Henry J. Hunt, colonel 5th Art., at 1812 I street, on leave; 2d Lieut. E. J. Spencer, 4th Cav., at 1712 L street, on leave; 2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav., at Metropolitan Hotel, on leave; Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, Q. M. D., to report to the Quartermaster-General for inspection duty; 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Zu



linski, 5th Art., to report to commanding officer Artillery School; Capt. George F. Price, 5th Cav., at Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, Jr., 20th Inf., at Soldiers' Home, on leave; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon, major 2d Art., Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, business with the Warren Court; 2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf.; at 514 13th street, on sick leave; Major Azar H. Nickerson, U. S. A., retired, at Metropolitan Club; Brevet Lieut. Col. Henry H. Humphreys, captain 15th Inf., at 1833 G street, on leave; 1st Lieut. Louis H. Orleman, U. S. A., retired, at 1610 Eighth street.

MAJOR Nickerson, retired, bid farewell to his office and associates (Wednesday) and Major Barber occupies his office for the present. Major Nickerson having recently purchased a house in Washington (corner of P and Dupont circle), it is supposed that he will make Washington his permanent residence.

THOUGH the many friends of Chief Medical Purveyor Surgeon Baxter were untiring in their efforts to have him elevated to the Surgeon Generalcy, and to the last seemingly confident of success, yet, now that General Crane has received the prize, there seems to be a general feeling of satisfaction and belief that the appointment has gone to the right man, and thus the best interests of the corps have been subserved.

CAPT. McNally, ordnance storekeeper, who it was rumored would succeed Capt. Ingersoll, retired, as ordnance storekeeper and paymaster of Springfield Arsenal, is still at his desk at ordnance headquarters, and as yet has heard nothing of this transfer.

It is not probable that Gen. Schofield will be assigned to duty until the retirement of Gen. McDowell, which under existing laws will not take place until October. Col. Dodge, A. D. C. to the General, will probably not be relieved from his present duty until after his confirmation, which, judging from the present dilatoriness of the Senate in executive session, will not take place till perhaps near the close of the session. It is understood that the sub-committee to which some of the Army nominations have been referred will not meet until next week.

We publish this week the order providing for the Army recruiting detail, which it was thought some time since would not be issued until August. The principal officers to be detailed were named in last week's JOURNAL.

GEN. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., left Governor's Island, July 7, on an official visit to Forts Trumbull, Warren and Preble, to return next week.

It is not probable that there will be any assignment of a medical director on the staff of Major General Hancock vice Cuyler retired, until it shall have been decided who is to succeed Gen. Crane as Assistant Surgeon General.

A CONFERENCE of delegates from various sanitary and naval improvement societies was held this week at Warwick, Woodlands, Greenwood Lake, N. J. Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., vice-president of the National Board of Health, was on the programme to read an essay.

THE Hon. Jere S. Black, who is in Chicago attending business in the United States courts, was interviewed at the Grand Pacific Hotel July 6. He was asked, "Will the Democrats as a party nominate a candidate for President?" He replied, "Certainly." "Who will it be?" "Why, Hancock, of course. I don't see who else could be named." "And the Republican candidate will be—" "Blaine," replied Mr. Black.

CAPT. J. N. Andrews, 8th U. S. Infantry, visits the East from Fort Halleck, Nevada, to remain probably until early in 1883.

GEN. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., was a temporary sojourner this week at the West End Hotel, Long Branch.

RUSSIA has suffered a serious loss in the death of General Skobelev, which occurred suddenly at Moscow on Thursday night, July 6, as he was returning to his hotel.

We last week quoted a paragraph from a Boston paper referring to "Colonel Goodhue, U. S. A.," and another from a St. Louis paper, giving the initials of Capt. J. B. Quinn, U. S. Engineers, as "J. P." A correspondent calls attention to this error and to the fact that Colonel Goodhue is not in the Army, the reference apparently being to Captain and Brevet Major J. M. Goodhue, who was mustered out June 1, 1871. We do not undertake to correct the errors of other papers, where, as in this case, the exact language is quoted and enclosed in "quotations."

LIEUT. E. H. Wilber, 20th Infantry, left New York July 7, for Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

SEVERAL changes have been made in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army. Assistant Adjutant General C. McKeever, in charge of the miscellaneous and recruiting branches, has been relieved from duty in connection with the miscellaneous branch by Major S. N. Benjamin. Col. H. C. Corbin, A. A. G., has been relieved from duty in charge of the enlistment branch by General McKeever, who will, in addition, retain charge of the recruiting branch. Colonel Corbin will probably be ordered to duty in the department of Arizona. Major Merritt Barber has been assigned to Asst. Adjutant General Ruggles, and has been placed temporarily in charge of the pension branch.

CAPTAIN D. H. Kinzie, 5th U. S. Artillery, visited New York, from Plattsburg Barracks, July 7, to inspect a lot of horses for the light battery of his regiment.

LIEUT. O. L. Wisting, 23d U. S. Infantry, a son-in-law of General Vogdes, visits his friends in the East to remain until some time next winter.

THE British troopship *Tyne*, from Portsmouth, via Irbair and Queenstown, arrived at Halifax, N. S., July 4, with drafts for the 19th and 101st regiments.

## THE ARMY.

G. O. 69, H. Q. A., June, 1882.

Announces the annual price list of clothing issued to the Army.

G. O. 71, H. Q. A., July 3, 1882.

The following orders of the Secretary of War are published for the information of the Army:

An ordnance depot, as provided for in paragraph 2516 of the Regulations, is established by the Chief of Ordnance at Fort Lowell, Ariz.; and the arsenal at Fort Union, N. M., is abolished. The stores at the Fort Union Arsenal will be distributed between the Lowell Ordnance Depot and the Rock Island Arsenal. Such stores as the commanding general Dept. of Arizona may desire will be sent to the depot. The buildings and grounds pertaining to the arsenal will be turned over to the Q. M. Dept. for the use of the line of the Army.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 72, H. Q. A., July 5, 1882.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes.

[Though we have already given full information concerning this bill, we repeat here a condensed statement of the appropriations, and give the sections of the bill as passed, which cover general legislation for the Army.]

Expenses of the Commanding General's Office, \$2,500; recruiting and transportation of recruits, \$102,000.

And no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for recruiting the Army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards; and thereafter there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men in the Army at any one time, unless otherwise authorized by law. Nothing, however, in this act shall be construed to prevent enlistments for the Signal Service, which shall hereafter be maintained as now organized and as provided by law, with a force of enlisted men not exceeding 500.

Contingent expenses of Adjutant-General's Department, \$3,000; Signal Service of the Army, \$10,500.

For pay of the Army, in all, \$12,300,000; additional pay to officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, and the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or both, shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay.

Provided, That from and after the first day of July, 1882, the ten per centum increase for length of service allowed to certain officers by section 1262 of the Revised Statutes shall be computed on the yearly day of the grade fixed by sections 1261 and 1274 of the Revised Statutes; pay to enlisted men for length of service, payable with their current monthly pay; retired officers; for the payment of any such officers as may be in service, either upon the active or retired list, during the year ending June 30, 1883, in excess of the numbers for each class provided for in this act; enlisted men of all grades, not exceeding 25,000 men; 500 enlisted men of the Signal Corps; the allowances for travel, retained pay, and clothing not drawn, payable to enlisted men on discharge; two retired ordnance sergeants; and for interest on deposits of enlisted men; for mileage of officers of the Army for travel over shortest travelled routes, on duty under orders the necessity for such travel to be certified by the officer leaving on such order; *Provided*, That the allowance for commutation of quarters to the Lieutenant-General of the Army shall be \$100 a month; and for officers and enlisted men of the Signal Service serving in the Arctic regions, the same in amount as though they were serving in Washington, District of Columbia: *And provided further*, That on and after the passage of this act when an officer has served forty years either as an officer or soldier in the regular or volunteer service, or both, he shall, if he makes application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list, and when an officer is sixty-four years of age, he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list: *Provided further*, That the General of the Army, when retired, shall be retired without reduction in his current pay and allowances; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for: *Provided further*, That any officer who is supernumerary to the permanent organization of the Army as provided by law may, at his own request, be honorably discharged from the Army, and shall thereupon receive one year's pay for each five years of his service, but no officer shall receive more than three years' pay in all: *And provided further*, That section three of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," approved June 23, 1879, providing that the examiner of State claims in the Office of the Secretary of War shall have, while on such duty, the pay, emoluments, and allowances of mounted officers one grade higher than that held by him in his regiment or corps, is hereby repealed.

Subsistence Department, \$2,300,000.

*Provided*, That to the cost of all subsistence stores sold to officers and men ten per centum shall be added to cover waste, transportation, and other incidental charges, save that subsistence stores may be sold to companies, detachments, and hospitals at cost prices, upon the certificate of an officer commanding a company or detachment, or in charge of a hospital, that the supplies are necessary for the exclusive use of such company, detachment, or hospital, and save also that tobacco shall hereafter be furnished to the enlisted men of the Army at cost price only, under such regulations as to cash or credit sales and mode of payment as are prescribed for other articles held for sale under section 1144 of the Revised Statutes: *And provided further*, That the cost price of each article shall be understood in all cases of sales to be the invoice price of the last lot of that variety of article received by the officer by whom the sale is made prior to the first day of the month in which the sale is made: *And provided further*, That no part of the sum appropriated by this act shall be used or expended in the investigation of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States," and acts and resolutions amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

Quartermaster's Department, \$3,500,000.

*Provided*, That there shall be no discrimination in the issue of forage against officers serving east of the Mississippi River, provided they are required by law to be mounted, and actually keep and own their animals.

Purchase of horses, \$220,000; incidental expenses, \$911,000; transportation of the Army, \$4,164,000; for hire of quarters, etc., \$880,000; construction and repair of hospitals, \$75,000 (and \$100,000 for a hospital to be erected on the Government reservation at or near Hot Springs, Arkansas); clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$1,400,000; contingent expenses of \$200,000.

Medical Department, \$200,000.

Engineer Department, \$100,000.

Ordnance Department, \$920,000.

*Provided*, That not more than \$50,000 of this amount may be expended by the Secretary of War in the manufacture or purchase of magazine guns, to be selected by the board of officers heretofore appointed by the Secretary of War.

[The bill also contains provisions concerning payment to land grant railroads, amending the act for establishing additional posts in Texas, the use of the U. S. Testing Machine, and the payment for the laundry work of recruits. These we omit as already given, and not of sufficient general interest to be repeated.]

G. O. 73, H. Q. A., July 6, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 837 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

837. When a soldier, by reason of old age and long service, or of disability contracted in the line of duty, becomes a candidate for admission to the Soldiers' Home, his company commander will so report, through proper military channels, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, giving all details that may be needed for a full understanding of the case, including the date of enlistment, with company and regiment, for each term of his service, and a statement of the origin or cause and of the nature of any disability which may exist. The certificate of a medical officer will be forwarded with the papers.

This report will be referred to the board of commissioners of the Home, and if, in their opinion, the soldier be entitled to become an inmate, the necessary authority will be given for his discharge, which will be made at the place where he may be serving. Afterwards he may proceed to Washington and report to the board of commissioners for admission to the Home.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Act. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF THE EAST, July 3, 1882.

Upon the question as to whether G. O. 26, c. s., from Hdqrs. of the Army, requires medical officers to be responsible for lamps issued to commissary sergeants at garrisoned posts, the Adjutant-General of the Army, in War Department letter, dated June 27, 1882, says:

"The order in question has no reference whatever to this species of property. Lamps in use by the commissary sergeant and ordnance sergeant should be accounted for by the post quartermaster."

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 23, 1882.

Announces the reports and returns to be made to the Chief Quartermaster, direct, by all officers doing duty in the Q. M. Dept. in this department.

G. O. 31, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 23, 1882.

1st Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, Engineer Officer of the Department, is relieved from duty at these Headquarters, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to Lieut.-Col. George H. Mendell for duty.

The Department Commander tenders his thanks to Lieut. Palfrey for the loyal, prompt, and active spirit which has characterized his service as Engineer officer of this Department.

His duties have been arduous, extending over thousands of miles of reconnaissance, and valuable in their results to the troops, to these Headquarters, and to the country at large.

2d Lieut. Gustav J. Fieberger is announced as Engineer Officer of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers.

G. O. 32, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 24, 1882.

The Tucson Disbursing District established by par. 3, G. O. 11, series of 1878, from these Headquarters, is discontinued, and all accounts, papers, and vouchers heretofore sent to Fort Lowell for settlement, will in future be forwarded to the Chief Q. M., Whipple Barracks, Prescott.

CIRCULAR 8, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, June 23, 1882.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for the month of May, 1882.

CIRCULAR 17, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 23, 1882.

Publishes the scores selected from company records of best target firing for May, taking scores of ten consecutive shots, or two best scores of five shots each, making ninety per cent. and over at one hundred yards, eighty per cent. and over at two hundred, three hundred, and four hundred yards, and seventy per cent. and over at five hundred and six hundred yards.

CIRCULAR 30, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 23, 1882.

Commanders in reviewing proceedings of Courts martial will be careful not to omit to note the date and place of their action in the proper place on each record.

CIRCULAR 31, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 24, 1882.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops serving in this Department for the month of April, 1882, and a list of "marksmen" to whom buttons and certificates have been issued on scores made during the present "target year."

In applying for marksmen's buttons, company commanders are directed to designate such men as may already be marksmen of previous years, either in this or other Departments. Skirmish firing and estimating distance drills are not generally receiving the attention their importance demands, or existing orders require; company commanders frequently stating in explanation thereof, that such drills have not been ordered by their post commanders.

The latter are responsible for the proper instruction of their commands in these, as in all other prescribed exercises, and they must not longer be neglected.

On the 30th of June and 15th of July, post commanders will render detailed reports of the progress of the special practice prescribed for candidates for the Department competition in G. O. 17, c. s., from these Headquarters.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, June 23, 1882.

The Commanding Officer of Benicia Arsenal reports he has now for issue target centres for the "A" target. As the centre and bull's-eye of the target are the first destroyed, Company Commanders should make requisitions for these centres provided by the Ord. Dept., and use them to save the expense and labor of pasting on a whole target.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—The leave of absence for seven days, from June 28, 1882, taken by the Brevet Major-General commanding the Dept. of the South is approved (S. O. 65, July 1, D. S.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for thirty-five days is granted Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen., Chicago (S. O. 69, July 3, M. D. M.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for twelve days, to take effect July 10, is granted Major George B. Dandy, Q. M., St. Louis, Mo. Capt. William P. Martin, Military Storekeeper, will perform the duties of Major Dandy during his absence (S. O. 69, July 3, M. D. M.).

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., member G. C. M. at Santa Fe, N. M., June 29 (S. O. 127, June 24, D. M.).

Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Fort



Lowell and as Disbursing Q. M. Tucson District. Capt. Smith will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., not later than July 10 (S. O. 100, June 24, D. A.)

**SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.**—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, O. S., member G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., June 29 (S. O. 127, June 24, D. M.)

Com'y Sergt. H. Gustowski, now at Fort Sanders, Wyo. Ty., will report at Cheyenne, W. T., for temporary duty pending action by the War Dept. on his application for change of station (S. O. 68, July 1, D. P.)

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Surg. R. H. Alexander, President G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., June 29 (S. O. 127, June 24, D. M.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Lieut.-Col. John F. Head, Surg. (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Herbert C. Sawyer will report to Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st Art. in command of Camp of Instruction, near Clear Lake, Cal., for duty with his command (S. O. 110, June 22, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. M. A. Rebert, now in Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty (S. O. 68, July 1, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. J. L. Ord will return to his station, Fort Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 112, June 26, M. D. P.)

Hosp. Steward Aug. H. Whiting, Fort McDowell, A. T., to be discharged by Post Comdr. on receipt of this order. Not entitled to travel pay (S. O. 147, June 26, A. G. O.)

Hosp. Steward Mark Gribbin, Angel Island, Cal., discharged by expiration of service June 20 and re-enlisted June 21, 1882.

**PAY DEPARTMENT.**—Majors T. C. H. Smith and George F. Robinson, Paymasters, will proceed to pay the troops stationed in the Dist. of New Mexico to June 30, 1882, as follows: Major Smith at Fort Marcy, Dist. of New Mexico Hdqrs., Hdqrs. 4th Cav., Fort Wingate, Fort Bliss, Tex., Fort Selden, Cummings, Bayard, at Richmond and Alamo, Fort Craig and Ojo Caliente, N. M., and Forts Garland, Lewis, and the Cantonment at Pagosa Springs, Colo. Major Robinson at Forts Union and Stanton, at the Mesquero Agency, and troops in the field in that portion of New Mexico, so far as is practicable. The trip of Major Robinson to Fort Stanton will be made by way of Las Vegas and Anton Chico, and the commanding officer at Fort Union will furnish transportation and escort to go and return by that route (S. O. 84, June 27, D. N. M.)

Major J. C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, is, for certain special duties connected with the Pay Department, announced as A. A. Q. M. at Galveston, Tex. (S. O. 64, June 24, D. T.)

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymaster, member G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, Wyo. Ty., July 12 (S. O. 67, June 29, D. P.)

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named and pay the troops thereat to June 30, 1882, as follows: Lieut.-Col. J. B. M. Potter, at West Point, N. Y.; David's Island, N. Y. H.; Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; and Fort Adams, Newport, R. I. Major Charles J. Sprague, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.; and Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Major Peter P. G. Hall, at Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Fort McHenry, Md.; and Fort Monroe, Va. Major I. O. Dewey, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; Fort Mackinac, Mich.; and Fort Brady, Mich. Major Charles F. Wilson, at National Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Fort Preble, Portland, Me.; and Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me. Major William Arthur, at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Willet's Point, N. Y. H.; Fort Porter, N. Y., and Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 115, July 3, D. E.)

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named and pay the troops thereat as follows: Major W. A. Rucker, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; the General Service Detachment at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, and the troops stationed at Fort Pembina, D. T. Major Wm. Smith, at Fort Totten, Abraham Lincoln, Yates, and Stevenson, and Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T. Major J. P. Willard, at Fort Meade, D. T. Troops L and H, 7th Cav., and Co. H, 25th Inf., on or near the Little Missouri River, and Troop M, 7th Cav., on the boundary survey. Majors J. E. Blaine and W. H. Conneys will make the payments in the District of Montana, and in addition to such payments the Paymaster paying at Fort Ellis, M. T., will also pay Troop D, 2d Cav., camped at or near the junction of Boulder Creek with the Yellowstone River, M. T. Major Alexander Sharp, at Forts Randall, Hale, Sully, Bennett, and Sisseton, D. T. Major George W. Baird, at Forts Keogh and Custer, and Camp Poplar River, M. T., and Fort Buford, D. T., also Troops C and E, 2d Cav., F, 7th Cav., and Co. D, 5th Inf., of the command of Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav., stationed along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad (S. O. 105, June 23, D. D.)

Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster, now on duty in Washington, D. C., will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the South for temporary duty, to pay troops at the following named stations in that Dept. in the order in which they appear: Jackson Barracks, La.; Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Fort Barrancas, St. Augustine, and Fort Brooke, Fla., and Augusta Arsenal, Ga. (S. O. July 3, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. J. B. M. Potter, Deputy Paymaster-General, is assigned to duty and announced as Chief Paymaster of the Div. of the Atlantic and Dept. of the East (G. O. 6, July 1, M. D. A.)

Payments to the troops in the Dept. of California on the matters of June 30, 1882, are assigned to Paymasters as follows: Major Frank M. Cox, at Fort Point, Presidio of San Francisco, and Fort Point San Jose; also Fort Gaston, Major James R. Roche, at Angel and Alcatraz Islands, also Fort Klamath, Ore. Major Charles H. Whipple, at Benicia Barracks and Arsenal; also Forts Bidwell, Halleck, and McDermitt (S. O. 109, June 21, M. D. P.)

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**—1st Lieut. Dan. C. Kingman, Engineer Officer of the Dept. of the Platte, will proceed via Fort Bridger, Wyo., to Fort Thornburgh, Utah, and will survey and mark the boundaries of the proposed wood and timber reservation; he will obtain if possible the latitude and longitude of the site of the post, and will survey the route leading from the post to Fort Bridger (S. O. 67, June 29, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Engineer Officer, Dept. of Arizona, is relieved from duty at these Hdqrs., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. 2d Lieut. Gustav J. Flebejer is announced as Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 31, June 23, D. A.)

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**—1st Lieut. A. H. Russell is relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, and is assigned to the command of the Fort Lowell Ordnance Depot, and to the duty of breaking up the Fort Union Arsenal and distributing the stores (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

The unwarmed post of Fort Ontario, N. Y., is transferred to the Engineer Department for repairs (S. O. 117, July 6, D. E.)

**SIGNAL SERVICE.**—As soon after July 1 as possible, 2d Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Chief Signal Officer, Dept. of the Missouri, will proceed to Pike's Peak, Colo., for the purpose

of examining the telegraph line to that point from Colorado Springs, Colo. (S. O. 130, June 29, D. M.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be made: 1st Class Pvt. George H. Penrod from Kittyhawk, N. C., to Little Egg Harbor, N. J., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Charles E. Carter, who will proceed to Kittyhawk, N. C. 1st Class Pvt. W. Esby Smith from Washington, D. C., to Cape May, N. J., and relieve Corp'l William Bolton, who will proceed to Cape Henry, Va., and relieve Sergt. John H. Hoaglan. 1st Class Pvt. Meyer Herman from New Orleans, La., to Port Eads, La., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Hugh G. Christian, who will proceed to New Orleans, La., for duty (S. O., June 29, W. D.)

## THE LINE

### 1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

The journeys performed by Capt. Moses Harris while a member of a Board of Officers for inspection of cavalry horses, from the Presidio of San Francisco to San Francisco, and return, on June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 28, and 29, 1882, are approved (S. O. 113, June 27, M. D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, Inspector of Cavalry of the Mil. Div. of Mo., will proceed to make an inspection of the cavalry troops serving in the Departments of this Division (S. O. 70, July 5, M. D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific and to apply for extension of four months, 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, Fort Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 112, June 26, M. D. P.)

### 3rd CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Capt. Gerald Russell is detailed as member G. C.-M. now in session at Whipple Bks, by virtue of par. 1, S. O. 75, D. A. (S. O. 101, June 28, D. A.)

Sergt. James Brotherton, Troop B, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., to date July 1. He will then join his troop at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. In addition to the favorable reports of the officers of this command, the Depot Commander has himself observed Sergt. Brotherton's performance of duty, and desires to express his satisfaction at his energetic, intelligent, and soldierly conduct at all times during his tour of duty at this depot (Order 120, June 30, Cav. Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.)

### 4th CAVALRY, Col. Randall S. Mackenzie.

Capt. H. W. Lawton, 1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, Adj't., and A. M. Patch, R. Q. M., members, G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., June 29 (S. O. 127, June 24, D. M.)

1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M., A. A. Q. M. Santa Fe, will proceed to Las Vegas, N. M., on public business (S. O. 83, June 24, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., comdg. Co. G, Indian Scouts, will transfer his pack-train and all civil employees borne on his papers, to Capt. F. L. Shoemaker, A. A. Q. M. Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 83, June 24, D. N. M.)

**Insane Soldier.**—The C. O. of Fort Bayard, N. M., will send Private John McIntosh, Troop C, to the Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington, D. C. (S. O. 130, June 29, D. M.)

### 5th CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Major Verling K. Hart, president, and Capt. Edward M. Hayes and 2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, Wyo. Ty., July 12 (S. O. 67, June 29, D. P.)

### 6th CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Capt. Thomas Britton, 2d Lieut. Bernard A. Byrne, members, and 1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, Wyo. Ty., July 12 (S. O. 67, June 29, D. P.)

2d Lieut. E. F. Wilcox is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. now in session at Whipple Bks, by virtue of par. 1, S. O. 75, D. A. (S. O. 101, June 26, D. A.)

Private William Harding, Troop M, will proceed to Camp Price, for duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class (S. O. 103, June 28, D. A.)

Private William T. Dalby, Troop F, Hospital Steward of the 3d Class, is relieved from duty at Fort Verde and will report to Major J. W. Mason, 3d Cav., for duty with the battalion under his command (S. O. 103, June 28, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—Major David Perry, five months (S. O., July 1, W. D.)

**Insane Soldier.**—The C. O. of Fort Marcy, N. M., will send Private Patrick Caine, Troop C, to the Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington, D. C. (S. O. 129, June 28, D. M.)

### 7th CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

1st Sergt. John Hindley, Troop B, having reported at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Missouri and received the prize awarded him as a member of the Division rifle team, will return to his station, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 68, July 1, M. D. M.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. E. F. Brewer, seven days (S. O. 103, June 26, D. D.)

### 10th CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

2d Lieut. Calvin Esterly will report to the C. O. post of San Antonio, Tex., for temporary duty (S. O. 66, June 29, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. J. W. Watson, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 66, June 29, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. James F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex., ten days (S. O. 67, June 29, M. D. M.)

### 1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin while a member of a Board for inspection of cavalry horses, from Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to San Francisco, and return, on June 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 28, and 29, 1882, are confirmed (S. O. 113, June 27, M. D. P.)

### 2nd ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

2d Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, now awaiting orders in Washington, D. C., will report to the Chief of Ordnance for temporary special duty in his office (S. O., July 5, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Newport Bks, Ky. (S. O. 64, June 30, D. S.)

**Suicide.**—A Baltimore despatch of July 6, says: Leonard Knippenberger, a private of Co. L, 2d Artillery, committed suicide in the guard-house at Fort McHenry this morning, by shooting himself with his musket. He was on guard duty at the time.

### 3rd ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

The C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will grant a furlough for three months, to commence July 1, to Private George Boyle, Bat. E (S. O. 29, June 29, M. D. A.)

### 5th ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, on Surg. certificate, Major Richard Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of East (S. O. 30, July 3, M. D. A.)

### 1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Par. 3, S. O. 100, D. A., is so far modified as to substitute therein the name of 2d Lieut. L. H. Strother, 1st Inf., for that of 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf. Lieut. Strother will report to the C. O. Fort Lowell, for duty, not later than June 30 (S. O. 102, June 27, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Brown, one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific (S. O. 113, June 27, M. D. P.)

### 4th INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. James H. Spencer, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 123, June 28, D. M.)

### 8th INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

1st Sergt. William Cassidy, Co. H, is authorized to remain in San Francisco till June 28, 1882 (S. O. 110, June 22, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific and to apply for extension of four months, Capt. John N. Andrews, Fort Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 111, June 24, M. D. P.)

### 12th INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson will take charge of a detachment of military prisoners, and proceed with them to San Francisco, Cal., where he will turn them over, and then rejoin his proper station, Whipple Bks, A. T. (S. O. 93, June 22, D. A.)

1st Lieut. R. K. Evans will relieve Capt. G. C. Smith, A. A. Q. M., as Post Q. M. at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 100, June 24, D. A.)

Upon the arrival at Fort Lowell of 2d Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf., will proceed to join his company at Fort Apache (S. O. 103, June 28, D. A.) [Par. 3, S. O. 100, D. A., is so far modified as to substitute the name of 2d Lieut. L. H. Strother, 1st Inf., for that of Lieut. Evans, 12th Inf.]

1st Lieut. W. W. Witherspoon, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. now in session at Whipple Bks, by virtue of par. 1, S. O. 75, D. A., and 1st Lieut. J. H. Hurst is detailed a member in his stead (S. O. 102, June 27, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Until Jan. 1, 1883, 2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark. The resignation of 2d Lieut. Clark has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 1, 1893 (S. O., July 1, W. D.)

### 15th INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

2d Lieut. Charles S. Hall, comdg. Co. A, Indian Scouts, will transfer his pack-train and all civil employees borne on his papers, to 2d Lieut. James B. Goe, A. A. Q. M. Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 83, June 24, D. N. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Wingate, N. M., will grant a furlough for one month to Corp'l Harry Linden, Co. I (S. O. 127, June 24, D. M.)

### 15th INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Capt. C. McKibbin, 1st Lieut. George A. Cornish, members, and 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Santa Fe, N. M., June 29 (S. O. 127, June 24, D. M.)

The C. O. of Fort Lewis, Colo., will grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. John W. Green, Co. G (S. O. 123, June 28, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. H. H. Humphreys, extended twenty-three days, to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 128, June 26, D. M.)

### 17th INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Lieut.-Col. Orlando H. Moore, awaiting orders in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and take station at that post (S. O. 104, June 27, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, Fort Yates, D. T., fifteen days (S. O. 70, July 5, M. D. M.)

### 19th INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardner, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 65, June 27, D. T.)

### 30th INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Major John C. Bates is detailed to conduct the prescribed rifle competition to take place this autumn, between the several Department teams of the Mil. Div. of Missouri, for places upon the Division team; also to conduct a special contest between selected marksmen from this Division for places upon the Army team. Major Bates will report to these Hdqrs. for consultation with the Lieutenant-General commanding, and on completion of this duty will be guided by such instructions as he may receive (S. O. 71, July 5, M. D. M.)

### 31st INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

G. C.-M.—G. C.-M. O. 22, June 12, D. C., sets aside the proceedings of the Garrison Court-martial instituted at Fort Lapwai, I. T., in the case of Private Joseph Robinson, Co. I, 31st Inf., who was tried on charge of violation of the 38th Article of War; found guilty of being "drunk while on duty as escort to a Paymaster," and sentenced to forfeit to the United States \$10 of his pay, the sentence being considered entirely inadequate to the offence. In future, charges alleging violation of the 38th Article of War will be forwarded to Dept. Hdqrs. for action before bringing accused to trial.

### 22nd INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

The C. O. post of San Antonio, Tex., will forward Privates G. T. Bell and G. Gropp, military prisoners, under charge of 2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher, 22d Inf., with a suitable guard, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 65, June 27, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 66, June 29, D. T.)

### 23rd INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. O. L. Wieting, Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 127, June 24, D. M.)

**General Courts-Martial.**—At Santa Fe, N. M., June 29. Detail: One officer each of the Med. Dept., Q. M. Dept., and Sub. Dept.; three officers of the 4th Cav., and three of the 15th Inf. At Fort Washakie, Wyo. Ty., July 12, for the trial of Hospita



Steward Wm. P. Marshall. Detail: Three officers of the 5th Cav.; three of the 6th Inf., and one of the Pay Dept.

**Boards of Survey.**—At Santa Fe, N. M., June 23. Detail: Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S.; Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., and 1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish, 16th Inf. (S. O. 84, June 27, D. N. M.)

Major M. A. Cochran, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred. A. Smith, Adj. 12th Inf., and A. St. Surg. Henry I. Raymond, at Whipple Depot, June 26 (S. O. 99, June 23, D. A.)

Capt. Oscar Elting, 3d Cav.; Capt. A. D. King, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Thomas Cruise, 6th Cav., at Fort Apache, A. T., July 10 (S. O. 100, June 24, D. A.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 29. Detail: Major John O. Breckinridge, Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. John W. Dillenback, R. Q. M. 1st Art. (S. O. 113, June 27, M. D. P.)

**Board of Officers.**—Asst. Surg. J. O. Skinner; 2d Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., A. D. C., and 2d Lieut. A. R. Jordan, 3d Cav., at Whipple Depot, June 23, to appraise two public horses, which a mounted officer has made application to purchase (S. O. 98, June 22, D. A.)

**Rifle Teams.**—The riflemen assembled at the Presidio of San Francisco to receive the prizes to which they were entitled, under W. D. G. O. 44, series 1881, will return to their several stations (S. O. 113, June 27, M. D. P.)

**Rifle Team Prizes.**—The prizes for the Division Team of 1881 will be formally presented to the marksmen who are entitled to receive them, on June 23, on the Presidio parade-ground, in presence of the available troops at the Presidio and from Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Fort Point San Jose, and Fort Point (S. O. 113, June 26, M. D. P.)

**Judges at Competitive Drill.**—The following officers are detailed to act as judges at a competitive drill of certain military companies, to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., in connection with the 4th of July celebration: Capt. W. L. Kellogg, 10th Inf.; Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. F. Stretch, Adj. 10th Inf. They will return on its completion to Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 115, July 3, D. E.)

**Hard Bread.**—The supply of hard bread at Forts Wingate, Bayard, and Cummings, N. M., being in excess of the requirements for issue, the post commanders concerned will direct the issue to troops of one-fifth of hard bread, till the stock on hand is exhausted (S. O. 82, June 22, D. N. M.)

**Army Retirements.**—The following named officers are, by operation of law, retired from active service, viz.: Brig.-Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General; Col. Henry W. Benham, Corps of Engrs.; Col. John N. Macomb, Corps of Engrs.; Col. John M. Caylor, Surg.; Col. William S. King, Surg.; Col. Albion P. Howe, 4th Art.; Lieut.-Col. James Simons, Surg.; Major Robert D. Clarke, Paym.; Major Edmund H. Brooke, Paym.; Captains Edward Ingersoll, William B. Shoemaker, Benjamin H. Gilbreth, Ephraim D. Ellsworth, and Frederick Whyte, Ordnance Storekeepers; Captains Reuben M. Potter and John Livers, Military Storekeepers; Post Chaplains Dudley Chase, Charles Reynolds, John Woot, and Jeremiah Porter; Chaplain Mannel J. Gonzales, 9th Cav., and Professor Patrice de Janon, U. S. Military Academy. The officers named in this order who are now on duty will repair to their homes (S. O., June 30, W. D.)

**Military Prisoners.**—In the cases of Axel Krona, formerly a private of Co. H, 12th Inf., and James F. Pennoyer, formerly a private of Bat. C, 4th Art., the portion of the sentences remaining unexecuted on July 8 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentences (G. C. M. O. 57, June 22, M. D. P.)

The unexecuted portions of the sentences of G. C. M. in the cases of Privates James S. Reed and Henry Stube, Bat. I, and John Shriver, Bat. M, 2d Art., are remitted (G. C. M. O. 63, June 28, D. E.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: James McGorran, July 1; Benjamin Graham, July 2; John W. James, July 3; William L. Osburn, July 7; James L. Mack and John Rodgers, July 8; John M. Black, July 10; Joseph J. Dailey, July 11, and Samuel E. C. Smith, July 12, 1882 (S. O. 127, June 24, D. M.)

Private W. W. German, Troop G, 7th Cavalry, was recently tried at Fort Leavenworth for writing an insubordinate and disrespectful letter to Lieut. Arthur Williams, 3d U. S. Inf. He was found guilty and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and eight years confinement. General Pope disapproved the findings and sentence, pertinently saying: The Court made no attempt to determine either the language or manner which provoked the writing of the anonymous letter, and, without which the history of the case is incomplete. While it is true no provocation could justify the writing of such a letter, still the provocation might have been found sufficiently great to have constituted a mitigating circumstance of value to the accused. The evidence in this case is wholly circumstantial, and the Court was, doubtless, aided to its findings by the expert testimony, to hand writing, introduced by the prosecution. It is admitted that this testimony is very good of its kind, but it fails to remove a grave doubt as to its sufficiency. Wholly aside from the question of the value of expert testimony, is one of policy. The Department Commander relying upon the good sense and manliness of the enlisted men of the Army, fully believes that they will so rarely resort to methods so base and unseemly as that under consideration, as to make a warning example unnecessary. The Army Regulations and the Articles of War carefully provide for redress of grievances, and the intelligence of the soldier should enable him to effectually employ the legal means so provided for his protection. To this end the Department Commander will in the future, as in the past, be found earnest in his endeavors to aid in securing just treatment for all. (G. C. M. O. 90, Dept. Missouri, June 15.)

**Literary Economy.**—In regard to the detail of an enlisted man as Assistant Post Librarian, and his compensation as such from the post fund, the Adjutant General states that "if by reason of the size of the garrison and the number of the books in the library the services of an enlisted man as assistant to the post librarian are necessary, his compensation from the post fund, at a rate not to exceed 35 cents per day, would be proper, if, in the judgment of the Post Council of Administration, the size of the post fund warrants the expenditure."

**Tactical Questions.**—The General of the Army decides that paragraph 55, Laidley's Rifle Firing, explains the object of

the safety notch and prescribes the method of carrying carbines provided with it; and as there is no difference in this respect between the rifle musket and the carbine, General Orders No. 49, May 21, 1881, applies equally to both. This order prescribes that the piece is to be at half-cock when presented at inspection. (Letter A. G. O., June 16, 1882.)

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of Dakota.**—Gen. Terry received a telegram June 30 from Mr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Dakota Central Railway, saying that a trustworthy messenger had arrived at Redfield from the centre of Faulk county with information that the remaining members of his colony, consisting of three children and eleven adults, had been massacred by Indians on Thursday night. There were at least fifty Indians in the party, and they came from the West. Mr. Nichols requested that troops be sent as soon as possible to the scene of the massacre. Immediately on receipt of the message Gen. Terry issued telegraphic orders to the commanding officer at Fort Sisseton to send off the troops of the 7th Cavalry at that post at once to Redfield with ten days' rations. On further investigation, however, by the military authorities at Fort Sisseton the reported massacre turned out to be a practical joke, gotten up for merely sensational purposes by a party of land hunters and colonists who had disguised themselves as Indians.

The Helena Independent of June 29 says: The surveying party running the preliminary line for the proposed Northern Pacific branch between Coulson and Benton have reached the Judith Gap, and is under the escort of Capt. Higgins, U. S. A., and a detachment of soldiers from Fort Keogh. Maj. E. M. Baker, 2d Cavalry, left Helena Tuesday for Fort Maginnis, where he goes to assume command. The Major is looking as youthful as he did twelve years ago. Two companies of Infantry and two of Cavalry will leave Fort Assinaboine in a few days to go into summer camp on Milk River. The expedition will be in charge of Maj. Kellogg, of the 18th Infantry.

Maj. J. S. Briarley, 2d U. S. Cavalry, in a letter from Fort Keogh of June 25 to the Pioneer Press, thoroughly advocates educating the Indian, and says: "We have here, near this post, 400 hard-working, industrious Cheyenne Indians, who have 106 children of schoolable age, not one of whom are in school. If I ever thought it were possible to get our groaning Christians to let up on praying and contributing for the heathen in Africa and China long enough to consider our own heathen at home, I would be willing to send you a donation, but it could not be done, they are blind to our own necessities, and only the illimitable reach of an Almighty arm can reach them. They will go on contributing to the heathen of other lands and forgetting the heathen at home, but they can none the less escape the just anger of He who loves and protects his red children as well as His white ones."

**Department of the South.**—A military correspondent of the New York Times writing from Fort Brooke, Tampa, says: "There is no quarantine office at Tampa to properly examine the steamships and schooners that come here regularly from Key West, and the Government transport, Matchless, makes trips to and from Key West every other week. Now suppose the yellow fever should break out here among the troops, who would be to blame? There is no place where the soldiers could go to escape this terrible disease. They would have to stay here and die like dogs, rather than like soldiers. About two weeks ago twenty men deserted from Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, owing to their fear of yellow fever, and if some of the troops that are stationed here could get away so easily they would go. Please publish this, so that the Health Officer may see it."

**Department of the Columbia.**—The Vancouver Independent of June 22 says: The 4th of July line of march will pass the residence of Gen. Miles. Exercises will begin with prayer by the Rev. A. S. Nicholson. Reading of Declaration of Independence by Charles Brown. Music. Oration by Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A. Music. Oration by Hon. N. H. Bloomfield, Music. Capt. Cullen Bryant, Chief Ordnance officer, is expected on the incoming steamer. Capt. James A. Haughey, 21st Infantry, returned to the post from San Francisco on Monday. Capt. C. F. Powell, engineer corps, and Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cavalry, visited the post last week to attend the wedding. Capt. Thomas H. Bradley, 21st Infantry, who was ordered some weeks ago to join his regiment, came up on the San Francisco steamer yesterday. The winners of marksmen's medals in this department in last year's contest have been ordered to San Francisco to receive their prizes in person. Many of them will leave on the outgoing steamer. The marriage of Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Infantry, to Miss Mary Greene, eldest daughter of Gen. O. D. Greene, Adjutant General of the Department of the Columbia, took place last Wednesday evening at the General's residence at Vancouver Barracks, the Rt. Rev. E. Junger, bishop of Ne-qually, officiating, assisted by the Rev. L. de G. Schram. All the officers of the post and headquarters with their ladies were present, as well as a number of invited guests from the city and Portland. It was a very happy wedding party, perfect in all its arrangements, the ladies arrayed in beautiful evening dress, the military men in full uniform. The house was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. The array of wedding presents was extensive, many of them costly and all beautiful. May the career of the newly wedded couple be always as pleasant and satisfactory as their wedding party.

The Walla Walla Washingtonian, of June 18, says: "The population of frontier towns is largely recruited from the enlisted men of the U. S. Army, and the element is good and bears transplanting. Walla Walla has quite a number of the brave boys in blue. People thoughtlessly accuse soldiers of being a shiftless improvident class and base this judgment on the fact that in every large garrison there are a few such who get drunk and disorderly after each pay day. They do not know that the majority of the enlisted men (we refer to the "private" soldier only), in every garrison are sober and well behaved and do their duty conscientiously, and are saving from their wages money enough to give them a start in civil life. We should encourage this class to make their future home with us, and by all means in our power avail ourselves of this element of prosperity, ready and willing to remain if only properly encouraged. We would like to see more interest taken in militia organizations by our young men. There is no more healthful and entertaining pastime when a person gets accustomed to it than drills, target practice, etc., and there is no time better than the present for the maintenance of a respectable body of militia."

**Division of the Pacific.**—The San Francisco Daily Report of June 24, says: Lieut. Pitcher, J. S. A., of the cavalry, is in the city, from Texas. Mrs. General Kauts is expected home from Calaveras Creek, to-day. The interested parties would like to hear from the Judge Advocate General's office relative to the O'Connell case. Lieut. Powell, of the Signal Service Department, and party sailed on the schooner Leo to the relief of Lieut. Ray's party at Point Barrow.

Captain Downey, 21st Infantry, of Fort Vancouver, has been passing some months in Laramie, Wyo. Lieut. Lynch, 8th Infantry, lately transferred from Benicia to Angel Island, has joined his company at the latter post.

**Leavenworth Prison.**—The Secretary of War directs that no more transfers of prisoners be made to the Leavenworth Military Prison till further orders, the number now there being greater than can be accommodated with safety to health during the summer months. (Letter A. G. O., June 14, 1882.)

**Department of Arizona.**—The Tombstone Daily Epitaph of June 24 says: Lieut. Hanna, with his company struck the trail of fifteen men and forty-five animals, south of Camp Price, near San Bernardino, and supposing them to be Indians, followed them to within two miles of Charleston, when he found them to be Mexican smugglers. They acknowledged to him they had been playing Indian to avoid custom house officials. Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, the young infantry officer who so distinguished himself in command of the Indian scouts during the recent unpleasantness, was in town yesterday morning. He will depart to join his company at Prescott in a few days.

It appears that although the Apaches and Cow Boys of Arizona have been quiet for the past two months, there is still occupation left for the troops stationed there in the way of exploration and scouting. From the Tombstone Epitaph of June 24, 1882, we clip the following:

"BISBEE, June 21, 1882.—Lieut. Steever and a small detachment of Company F, 3d Cavalry, passed through here about 10 o'clock this morning, on their return to camp near Sheldon's Ranch, which they will reach early this afternoon. Lieut. Steever was accompanied on his trip by Mr. Eglau, of this place. The lieutenant's object was to explore the Swisshelm Mountains, principally with reference to the location of water, and also to look out for Indian trails. His party marched across Sulphur Spring Valley, but could find no water there, the first day's march therefore terminating at Silver Creek, which, Mr. Eglau informs us, has much more water this year than last, its distance from Bisbee being about thirty-eight miles. From there Lieut. Steever went to San Bernardino; thence to Sand Springs, where the water is low; thence to Solomon's Springs, and back to Bisbee. By the time of his return he will have travelled between 130 and 140 miles in less than four days. Mr. Eglau was surprised to find no water in the tanks along the drainage line of the Sulphur Spring Valley; but it was found that the recent rains had been in the foot hills of both the Mule Pass and the Swisshelm Mountains, but none in the middle of the valley where the water could have collected had the rain fallen."

A special of July 6 from Fort Thomas says: "Reports received from San Carlos state that Charlie Calvig, chief of scouts, with three of his Indian police, were killed this morning while counting the Indians preparatory to issuing rations. The killings were done by White Mountain renegades. No further trouble is apprehended. The scouts are in pursuit of the murderers."

**Department of the Missouri.**—The Leavenworth Times of June 29, says: While everybody else has been all fuss and feathers, rigging up something grand for the 4th of July, the officers and men at Fort Leavenworth have been quietly preparing a programme that will afford the most intense amusement of anything of the kind that has been seen in this locality for many years, not excepting our oldtime fairs, when we thought we had exhausted the entire list of novelties. The committee of officers who have been managing the affair have selected a programme, which states that there will be a series of athletic contests on the West End Parade, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on July 4, 1882, to be participated in by the enlisted men of the post and the prison guard. A series of cash prizes amounting to \$150, will be awarded, two prizes in each contest. Those who wish to enter will notify their first sergeants, who are requested to report names to the secretary, 1st Lieut. H. A. Greene, U. S. A., before July 1st.

A despatch of July 6 from Durango, Col., says: Savaro, one of the Indian police killed a Western Indian yesterday at the Southern Ute Agency. Ignacio, chief of the Southern Utes, fears they will retaliate on the white settlers. Indian Agent Patton has notified the commander at Fort Lewis to warn the settlers of the danger.

#### FORT COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

The following programme shows how the glorious Fourth, Independence day, was celebrated at this post: Salute at sunrise, 13 guns; running race at 10 A. M., 200 yards, open to all—first prize \$10, second prize \$5; sack race at 10:30 A. M., 75 yards, open to all—first prize \$10, second prize \$5; wheelbarrow race at 11 A. M. (blindfolded), 100 yards, open to all—first prize \$5, second prize \$2.50; three-legged race at 11:30 A. M., 50 yards, open to all—first prize \$5, second prize \$2.50; national salute at meridian, 33 guns; patent target shooting at 1 P. M., open to all—prize \$5; potato race at 1:30 P. M., 20 yards, open to all—prize \$5; tug of war, 15 on each side, at 2 P. M., in heats of 5 minutes each—prize 10-gallon keg of beer; tub race at 2:30 P. M., 20 yards—prize \$5; grand regatta at 5 P. M., 1 mile—first match, shell race—prize \$10; second match, for all boats with outriggers, first boat \$20, 2d boat \$10; third match, for all boats rowing on the gunwale, 1st boat \$20, 2d boat \$10. Salute at sunset, 13 guns; fireworks and open air concert at 9 P. M. The committee who arranged this programme were Maj. Larned, Capt. Mills, Capt. Keller, Capt. Dempsey and Lieut. Rowell.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

July 4, 1882.

The Adjutant General, R. C. Drum, U. S. A., arrived here at 3.45 P. M. yesterday, and was received with the usual honors. He is the guest of Gen. Mason, Post Commander. Nobody appears to know the reason of his visit, but presumably an inspection tour. He will no doubt find everything in good shape, as Gen. Mason appears to take particular interest in keeping our affairs in apple-pie order, which fact the general appearance of our post will verify.

All other labor than the necessary guard and fatigue being suspended to-day, the Regulars are enjoying themselves in various pastimes, base ball, foot racing and the gymnasium being the chief features of attraction. The different dining rooms have been tastefully decorated, and a first class dinner given by the companies of Inf., and when we gaze on the display of tempting edibles, we cannot help but shudder at the thought of ever again having to revert to the days of "E" disposable.

A detachment of forty recruits will leave here on Thursday the 6th inst., for Fort Cameron, Utah, for assignment to the 6th Infantry.



## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this week:

## Pay Department.

Capt. De Witt C. Poole, of the 22d Infantry, to be paymaster, with the rank of major, July 5, 1882, vice Clarke, retired from active service.

1st Lieut. George B. Smith, of the 13th Infantry, to be paymaster, with the rank of major, July, 1882, vice Brooke, retired from active service.

## Medical Department.

Colonel Charles H. Crane, Assistant Surgeon General, to be Surgeon General, with the rank of brigadier general.

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Koeney, to be surgeon, with the rank of colonel, June 30, 1882, vice Cuyler, retired from active service, by operation of act approved June 30, 1882.

Lieut. Col. John F. Head, to be surgeon, with the rank of colonel, June 30, 1882, vice King, retired from active service, by operation of act approved June 30, 1882.

Major Joseph B. Brown, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 30, 1882, vice Simons, retired from active service, by operation of act approved June 30, 1882.

Major David L. Magruder, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 30, 1882, vice Keeney, promoted.

Major Charles Page, to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 30, 1882, vice Head, promoted.

Capt. John Brooke, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, March 2, 1882, vice Frantz, deceased.

Capt. William H. Gardner, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, June 23, 1882, vice Norton, deceased.

Capt. Charles Smart, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, June 30, 1882, vice Brown, promoted.

Capt. William R. Tremaine, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, June 30, 1882, vice Magruder, promoted.

Capt. Morse K. Taylor, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, June 30, 1882, vice Page, promoted.

## Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Stewart, to be colonel, June 30, 1882, vice Benham, retired from active service, by operation of act approved June 30, 1882.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Blunt, to be colonel, June 30, 1882, vice Maccomb, retired from active service, by operation of act approved June 30, 1882.

Major Orlando M. Poe, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 30, 1882, vice Stewart, promoted.

Major David C. Houston, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 30, 1882, vice Blunt, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Oscar T. Crosby, to be second lieutenant, June 23, 1882, the date of Lieut. Col. Williamson's retirement.

Additional 2d Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, to be second lieutenant, June 30, 1882, vice the date of Col. Benham's retirement.

## Third Cavalry.

Additional 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, of the 10th Cavalry, to be second lieutenant, June 26, 1882, vice Porter, promoted.

## First Artillery.

First Lieut. John W. Dillenback, Regimental Quartermaster, to be captain, June 30, 1882, vice Elder, promoted to 2d Artillery.

Second Lieut. Adam Slaker, to be first lieutenant, June 30, 1882, vice Best, appointed regimental quartermaster.

Additional 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., of the 5th Artillery, to be second lieutenant, June 30, 1882, vice Slaker, promoted.

## Second Artillery.

Capt. Samuel S. Elder, of 1st Artillery, to be major, June 30, 1882, vice Tidball, promoted to 3d Artillery.

## Third Artillery.

Major John C. Tidball, of 2d Artillery, to be lieutenant colonel, June 30, 1882, vice De Russy, promoted to 4th Artillery.

## Fifth Artillery.

Additional Second Lieut. Richard W. Young, of 3d Artillery, to be second lieutenant, June 26, 1882, vice Baldwin, promoted.

## Nineteenth Infantry.

Additional Second Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, to be second lieutenant, June 15, 1882, vice Hewitt, promoted.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

The Army nominations reported in JOURNALS of June 24 and July 21 (p.p. 1069 and 1110), have been duly confirmed by the Senate, and in addition that of Lieutenant Colonel G. A. De Russy, 3d Artillery, to be Colonel 4th Artillery, vice Howe retired, sent in this week. The nomination of Corporal S. Fowler, to be 2d Lieut., 19th Infantry, vice Read, promoted, sent in June 7, has also been confirmed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal).

## THE CAMP AT GAITHERSBURG.

The battalion of the 2d U. S. Artillery from Fort McHenry under Maj. Langdon, left there bright and early at 6:30 A. M. Tuesday, June 27, and had a splendid march. The weather was hot, but they took it easy, making a short march the first day, a longer one the next, and so on, gradually gaining as the men got accustomed to being out in the sun and marching.

Mrs. Langdon and family have gone to the Catskills to spend the summer.

Mrs. Ayres is here, and with her is her mother, Mrs. Alex-

ander Gordon, widow of Capt. Gordon, of the Navy, and mother of Col. Geo. A. Gordon, deceased.

Among the ladies at Juan Boyle's hotel, the Summit House, are Mrs. Lemly, wife of Lieut. Lemly, now in Colombia. Staying with her is her sister, both daughters of Gen. Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A. Mrs. Doctor Reed and Mrs. Lieut. Harrison are also among the guests.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

A large company gathered at the Presidio, June 28, to witness the presentation of prizes to the successful marksmen of the team representing the Military Division of the Pacific. The prizes were presented by General Kelton to the following:

W. Moore, private, Co. A, 2d Infantry; score 129, 86 per cent.

Charles Bernard, private, Co. E, 8th Infantry; score 128, 85.33 per cent.

E. P. Wells, 1st sergeant, Co. H, 2d Infantry; score 124, 81.66 per cent.

E. C. Terry, private Co. H, 4th Artillery; score 124, 82.66 per cent.

W. S. Gardner, corporal, Co. G, 21st Infantry; score 124, 82.66 per cent.

John Metz, sergeant, Co. E, 1st Cavalry; score 123, 82 per cent.

E. C. Lickiss, sergeant, Co. G, 4th Artillery; score 122, 81.33 per cent.

William Cassidy, 1st sergeant, Co. H, 8th Infantry; score 122, 81.33 per cent.

Henry Wiseman, sergeant, Co. A, 1st Cavalry; score 120, 80 per cent.

J. G. Chomowith, corporal, Co. K, 21st Infantry; score 117, 78 per cent.

J. D. Garber, sergeant, Co. H, 1st Cavalry; score 117, 78 per cent.

Dennis O'Keefe, private, Co. B, 21st Infantry; score 117, 78 per cent.

Private Moore, of the 2d Infantry, the winner of the first prize, received a large and costly gold medal, inscribed:

First Prize:

Gold Medal

Awarded by the War Department

to

Private William Moore,

Co. A, 2d Infantry,

Team of the Division of the Pacific, 1881.

Two scores, five consecutive shots at

200, 400 and 600 yards.

Total score 129.

The other prize winners received silver medals and rifles, the inscriptions on the former being similar to that on the gold medal and the rifles being long-range Springfield.

A dress parade preceded the presentation, Lieut. Dillenbeck, 1st Artillery, being adjutant, and the following troops taking part: A mixed company of the 1st Artillery from Alcatraz and Black Point, Lieut. Cotton; one company 8th Infantry from Angel Island, Capt. Corlies; one company 1st Artillery from Fort Point, Lieut. Best; two companies 1st Artillery, Presidio, Major McCrea and Lieut. Nichols; one company 1st Cavalry, Capt. Moses Harris, and the band of the 1st Artillery. The successful marksmen occupied a position in the centre of the battalion.

After the presentation a collation was served at the headquarters building, the band playing selections on the lawn.

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are recent orders from the Department of West Point:

Leave of absence from June 30, until July 7, 1882, was June 24 granted Cadet William E. Craigbill.

Leave of absence until Aug. 28, 1882, was June 26 granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., and for five days to Cadet Robert O. Fuller.

Leave of absence for four days was June 28 granted Capt. Marcus P. Miller, 4th Art.

Leave of absence until August 28, 1882, was June 28 granted 2d Lieut. John H. Philbrick, 11th Inf.

2d Lieut. Quincy O. M. Gildmore, 8th Cav., was June 28 appointed post treasurer, relieving 1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th Inf.

1st Lieut. Chas. E. S. Wood, 21st Inf., A. D. C., was ordered June 28 to proceed to New York city, and thence to Newburg, N. Y., upon public business.

The command was June 27 ordered to be inspected, and mustered for pay June 30.

The Council of Administration, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle (major 1st Inf.), Commandant of Cadets; Capt. William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, and Captain William F. Sprague, 21st Inf., was June 27 ordered to convene July 1, to audit the accounts of the post treasurer.

The post school for children of enlisted men will be closed from Friday, June 30, until Monday, Sept. 4, 1882.

Leave of absence for three days from July 1 was granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Tater, Corps of Engineers.

Tuesday, the 4th of July, was observed in this Department as a holiday.

All duty except the necessary guard and police was suspended for the day.

A national salute of thirty-eight guns was fired from the field battery at Meridian.

The new applicants for admission to West Point Academy numbered 157, of whom 104 passed the examination and went into camp July 1st with the corps of cadets.

## THE GRAND ARMY.

COMRADE William M. Olin, Adjutant General, in his annual report presented the following statistics as showing the growth of the Grand Army of the Republic during the past year:

Members in good standing Dec. 31, 1880.....60,678

Members in good standing Dec. 31, 1881.....85,856

Gain between Dec. 31, 1880, and Dec. 31, 1881.....25,178

Members in good standing March 31, 1881.....62,372

Members in good standing March 31, 1882.....89,984

Gain between March 31, 1881, and March 31, 1882.....27,612

Total gain since Dec. 31, 1880.....29,256

Kansas leads the van in the percentage of increase in posts and membership, having swelled the number of the former, between April and April, from 10 to 50, and the membership from 275 to 1,600, fully 489 per cent., and since April 1, this year, 20 additional posts have been organized in this department. Missouri follows with an increase of 283 per cent.; Michigan, 262; Minnesota, 183; West Virginia, 168; the Mountains, 122; California, 111; Washington, 108; Wisconsin, 95; Indiana, 84; Iowa, 71, and Illinois, 66. Massachusetts

shows an increase of 1,914. Pennsylvania of 3,080, and New York of 3,522. In Ohio 38 posts and 1,950 members of April 1, 1881, have been increased in twelve months to 199 posts and 8,729 members.

## DETAIL FOR THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following is the detail for the Recruiting Service for the period from October 1, 1882, to October 1, 1884:

Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav., will relieve Col. Thomas H. Neill, 8th Cav., as superintendent of the mounted recruiting service; station at Jefferson barracks, Mo.

Major John A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., will report in person to the superintendent of the mounted recruiting service for duty at Jefferson barracks, Mo., to relieve Major Jno. Green, 1st Cav.

Col. Wm. B. Shafter, 1st Inf., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona as soon as his services can be spared, and will proceed to New York city and assume the duties of superintendent of the general recruiting service.

Lieut. Col. Robert S. La Motte, 12th Inf., will report to the superintendent of the general recruiting service to command the depot at David's Island, N. Y. H.

Lieut. Col. John S. Mason, 20th Inf., will remain in command of the depot at Columbus barracks, Ohio, until further orders.

The officers above detailed, with the exception of Colonel Shafter, will report as directed by Oct. 1, 1882. The officers relieved will join their regiments.

One company officer from the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th and 9th Cav. will be selected and ordered to report to the superintendent of the mounted recruiting service, Jefferson barracks, Mo., by Oct. 1, 1882.

One company officer from the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d and 25th Infantry will be selected and ordered to report to the superintendent of the general recruiting service, N. Y. city, by Oct. 1, 1882.

These officers will be selected by the respective regimental commanders actually with their regiments, and in making the selection regard will be had to fitness for the responsible duty of recruiting, and not exclusively to length of service.

The superintendents will relieve officers of the above-named regiments in charge of rendezvous, or at the depots as those of the new detail report, and order them to join their companies.

Recruiting officers are expected to give close personal attention to their duties, and the regulations prohibiting the enlistment of minors and men of doubtful habits will be strictly enforced by the superintendents.

In accepting recruits at rendezvous, Tripler's Manual, par. 786 of the Regulations, and letters of instructions from this office, dated Dec. 28, 1880, (printed for general information, Nov. 11, 1881), afford the required standard of qualifications, and they are in like manner the standard for inspection of recruits after their arrival at depots. (G. O. 70, July 1.)

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## STATIONS OF TROOPS.

## CAVALRY.

## 1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Fryth, on d. a. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Fort Carson, Bks., Mo.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Boise Bks., I. T.; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev. A. C. E. H. L. Ft. Walla Walla. G. Fort Bluff, Cal. D. F. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. B. Ft. Conville, Wash. Ter. F. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev. M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

## 2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt. Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brisson, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T. A. B. E. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T. C. F. G. I. M. Ft. Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T. E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

\* On detached service guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

## 3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Thomas, A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, comdg.; Lieut. Col. W. B. Royall, d. s., Omaha; Major A. W. Evans, Fort A. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, Omaha, Neb.; Major J. W. Mason, with regiment. A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. H. K. Fort Whipple, A. T. D. E. I. Fort Apache, A. T. F. Fort Bowie, A. T. B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. G. Patroling Mexican boundary line, A. T.

## 4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, comdg. Dist. of N. Mexico and regt.; Lt. Col. J. A. Forsyth, Fort Commanche, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Sill, I. T.; Major H. E. Noyce, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M. A. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M. B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Commanche, N. M. E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

## 5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, Wyo. T.

Col. W. Merritt, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Ft. Sidney, Neb., on leave; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Maj. V. K. Hart, Fort Washakie, Wyo. T.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Robinson, Neb. A. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T. C. E. L. Fort Sidney, Neb. B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb. G. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T. I. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.

## 6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Apache, A. T.

Colonel E. A. Carr, on leave; Lieut. Col. George W. Schofield, comdg.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort Apache, A. T.; Major D. Perry, Wilcox Station, A. T., on leave. A. F. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T. B. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. H. Fort Verde, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T. I. Fort McDowell, A. T. E. K. Fort Apache, A. T. D. Camp at Chiricahua Mts., A. T.

## 7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, Governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. E. Oils, comdg.; Maj. J. G. Pifford, Ft. Lincoln; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T. E. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T. I. K. Fort Totten, D. T. B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. F. Fort Buford, D. T. A. C. Fort Siseton, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

\* On d. a. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

## 8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. T. H. Neill, d. s., Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Switzer, on leave; Major D. R. Lendenin, Ft. Brown, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex. A. C. D. E. G. K. L. Fort Clark, Tex. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex. H. Fort Duncan, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

## 9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., comdg.; Lt. Col. N. A. Dandley, Ft. Hays, Kansas; Major A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Riley, Kan. A. Fort Elliot, Tex. B. E. Fort Hays, Kas. C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T. D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kas. P. I. Fort Reno, I. T.

Note.—Hdgrs. and D. H. L. M. are ordered from Fort Riley into camp near the Cantonment on the Uncompaghe River.

## 10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grerson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, on leave; Major N. B. McLaughlin, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Fort Stockton, Tex. A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Fort Stockton, Tex. D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Texas.

## ARTILLERY.

## 1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Colonel F. T. Dent, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. G. P. Andrews, commanding; Major J. Menzies, under orders to the Div. Pacific; Major R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randall, Presidio, San Francisco. A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Fort Canby, Wash. T. B. F. H. Fort Point, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va. C. K. L. Presidio, Cal. H. Point San Jose, Cal. I. Fort Stevens, O. N.

## 2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Maj. J. L. Guenther, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major L. L. Langdon, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major S. S. Elder. A. B. C. D. E. H. Wash. Barracks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. G. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md. G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va. (Lt. Bat. A. and Bats. B. and D. and H. from Washington Bks. and Bats. I and M. from Fort McHenry, are, in summer camp at Gaithersburg, Md.)

## 3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark. A. Fort Monroe, Va. G. I. Ft. Brooke, Fla. B. E. K. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. H. M. Jackson Bks., La. C. Ft. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala. D. E. St. Augustine, Fla.

## 4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. G. A. DeRussy; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass.; Major A. Piper, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Madison Bks., N. Y. A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va. B. D. E. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. H. K. McLean Bks., N. Y. F. G. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

## 5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks., Ky., d. s., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. comdg.; Major R. Arnold, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Major K. H. Jackson, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. D. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. B. F. G. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. I. Fort Niagara, N. Y. C. Fort Monroe, Va. E. Plattsburg, Bks., N. Y. † The dagger indicates the light batteries.

## Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willie's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

## INFANTRY.

## 1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. W. R. Shafter, comdg.; Lt. Col. W. H. Brown, Ft. Davis, Tex., on leave; Major Ed. Collins. A. I. Fort Stockton, Tex. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Davis, Tex. (The regiment, except Co. H, is on det. serv. in Dept. Arizona.)

## 2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Colville, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Spokane, W. T. A. B. E. F. G. I. Fort Coeur d'Alene, D. H. K. Fort Spokane, W. T. C. Fort Colville, Wash. T.

## 3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooke; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, comdg.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T. A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T. B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

## 4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. T.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Fort D. A. Russell, on leave; Major L. D. De Russ, on leave. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. T. D. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T. A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. T. F. H. Fort Bridger, W. T.

## 5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins; Lieut. Col. J. K. G. Whistler, comdg.; Major Caleb R. Layton, Fort Keogh, M. T., on leave. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. Ft. Keogh. I. Fort Custer, M. T., on d. s., Terry's Landing. \* On d. a. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

## 6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Cameron, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah. A. C. Fort Cameron, Utah T. D. G. H. Ft. Thornburgh, Utah. B. Ft. Hall, Idaho. E. I. K. Ft. Douglas. F. Fort Washakie, W. T.

## 7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Buford, D. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, Fort Snelling, Minn. A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T. F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn. G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T. D. Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.

## 8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant; Major W. W. Sanders, Fort Snelling, Minn. A. San Diego Bks., Cal. E. Fort Gaston, Cal. B. I. Benicia Bks., Cal. G. Fort Halleck, Nev. C. F. D. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal. K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

## 9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. Jas. Van Vorst, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. W. M. Anderson, comdg. with station at Fort McKinney, W. T.; Major W. T. Century, Fort Omaha, Neb. G. Fort Robinson, Neb. B. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. F. Fort Sidney, Neb. C. D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. A. H. I. Ft. McKinney, Wyo. T.

## 10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. R. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Coplin, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich. B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

## 11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. I. Dodge, on d. s.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, comdg.; Major C. G. Bartlett, Ft. Sully, D. T. A. D. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Custer, M. T. B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E. Fort Bennett, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

## 12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.

Col. O. B. Willcox, on det. serv. comdg. Dept. Ariz. n. a.; Lt. Col. R. S. La Motte, comdg.; Maj. M. A. Cochran, Whipple Bks., A. T. A. Fort Mojave, A. T. E. Camp at Chiricahua Mts., A. T. B. F. Whipple Bks., A. T. G. Fort M. Dowell, A. T. D. Fort Apache, A. T. H. Ft. Lowell, A. T. C. Camp Thomas, A. T. I. Fort Bowie, A. T. K. Camp Huachuca, A. T.

## 13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. C. A. Crofton, Fort Stanton, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Wingate, N. M. A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate. B. Fort Seiden, N. M. C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

## 14th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Col.

Col. I. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglas, Uncompaghe, Col.; Major W. F. Drum. A. B. C. I. K. Camp on White River, Col. D. F. G. H. Uncompaghe, Col. E. Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

## 15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Lewis, Col.

Col. G. P. Buell, comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Lyon, Col.; Major G. M. Brayton, Fort Lyon, Col. A. E. F. G. H. Fort Lewis, Col. C. D. E. Fort Lyon, Col. B. Fort Garland, Col. I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

## 16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.

Col. G. Pennypacker, comdg. on leave; Lt. Col. A. L. Hough, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavett, Tex. A. C. F. Fort Concho, Tex. D. E. G. H. Ft. McKavett. B. Fort Stockton, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.

## 17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. G. Ibert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T. A. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T. C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T. B. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

## 18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Ruger, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Ilces, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Poland, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. J. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

## 19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, on sick leave; Major R. H. Offey, Fort Ringgold, Tex. A. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex. B. C. D. E. G. H. Ft. Brown, Tex.

## 20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason, d. s., Columbus Bks., O.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T. C. D. Fort Reno, I. T. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. B. K. Fort Gibson, I. T. I. Fort Hays, Kas. A. E. Fort Supply, I. T. G. Fort Riley, K. s.

## 21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Lapwai, I. T. A. Boise Bks., Idaho T. E. F. G. H. K. Vancouver B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T. I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T. C. Fort Klamath, Ore. J. Fort Klamath, Ore.

## 22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Duncan, Tex.; Major E. W. Smith, Fort Clark, Tex. A. E. H. San Antonio, Tex. D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex. B. C. G. I. E. Ft. Clark.

## 23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, on leave; Lieut. Col. H. W. L. zelle, on d. a. at West Point, N. Y.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex. A. B. D. E. Fort Union, N. M. I. Fort Reno, I. T. C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M. F. Ft. Croix, N. M. (Cos. A. B. E. and G are on temporary field service at Lordsburg, N. M.)

## 24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, on leave; Major R. F. O'Brien, Fort Elliott, Tex. A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T. B. F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex. C. D. E. I. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

## 25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.

Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Hale, D. T.; Major Joseph Bush, on sick leave. A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota. B. F. G. I. Fort Randall. C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota. \* On d. a. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Geo. N. Chase, 4th U. S. Infantry, is detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Galesville University, Wis., relieving Capt. J. L. Clem, A. Q. M. (S. O., W. D., July 6.)  
Lieuts. Thos. Sharp and C. St. J. Chubb, 17th U. S. Inf., are authorized to exchange companies by transfer. (S. O., W. D., July 6.)  
Leave of absence for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Kinsie Bates, 1st U. S. Infantry. (S. S., W. D., July 7.)

## LOCATION OF CO. F, THIRD CAVALRY.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: In your last published list of stations of troops, you gave that of "F" company, 3d Cavalry, as Fort Huachuca, A. T. We wish to thank you for it, for to be truthful you have been more kind to us than the powers that be, for the latter have given us the broad range of the Mule Pass Mountains for our headquarters, and not any such lovely spot as Fort Huachuca. The fact is, the company have not been in sight of, let alone inside of a military post, since leaving Fort D. A. Russell, May 21. Since in this locality we have been busily occupied in patrolling the Mexican boundary line, with a view to detecting at an early date the approach of hostile Indians headed for the San Carlos Reservation. We scout from the eastern edge of the San Pedro valley, through the Mule Pass Mountains, across Sulphur Spring valley; through the Perillo Mountains to Silver Creek on their eastern slope. By inserting this you may relieve some of our Cheyenne friends from anxiety concerning our supposed enmity and inactivity at being bottled up in an Arizona garrison. POOR OLD SOLDIER.

[The official report of movements from A. G. O. for week ending May 27 stated: "Troop F, 3d Cavalry to Fort Huachuca." (See Journal of June 8, p. 1010.)]

Ordinance Notes No. 1,880 publish the excellent translation from the German, by 1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, of "Krupp's Ballistic Tables," to which we have heretofore referred in the JOURNAL. Lieut. Zalinski's translation was commended by Gen. Sherman to the Chief of Ordnance. Ordnance Notes No. 181 contain "Notes on Gunpowder Analysis" and "Photographic Processes," emanating from the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., which Gen. Benét asked the consent of Gen. Getty to publish, as being most interesting, and so that they might have a wide circulation.

REFERRING to the possibilities of France joining with England in operations against Egypt, the *Evening Post* says: "The Tunisian expedition nipped the reviving martial enthusiasm of the French in the very bud. The truth is that the new military organization appears to be for the purposes of small expeditions a complete failure. In the last war the army was found unfit for operations on a great scale. It was then reorganized on a plan in which nothing but great operations was thought of, so that when the expedition against Tunis was set on foot there was no small unit to be found for it, and whole corps had to be pulled to pieces to furnish an army of 30,000 men, horse, foot and artillery. Since then there has been complete disarray in military circles, and no stomach for fighting anywhere."

The trials of the Italian ironclad *Dandolo* have been completed at Spezia, with an entirely satisfactory result. On the six-hours' run, she easily maintained a mean power of nearly 7,300 indicated horse-power, and on the measured mile a mean of nearly 8,150, with a maximum of over 8,200, the speed being 15.5 to 15.6 knots; while the contract was for a maximum of 7,500 indicated horse power only. To ensure a thorough trial, stokers were sent out from England, the natives not being considered so effective. Permission was given by the Admiralty for two English experts to take the diagrams during the *Dandolo's* trial.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

## North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Ordered to Navy-yard, Boston.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Left the naval anchorage at Portsmouth, Va., for New York, on the evening of July 3.

**KRABBERGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Ordered to Norfolk for repairs.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At the foot of 29d street, North River, New York. Rear-Admiral Cooper, with some of the vessels under his command (*Tennessee*, *Vandalia*, *Yantic*, and *Alliance*), made a very instructive cruise of four or five days from Hampton Roads to lat. 39 deg. 37 min. N., long. 72 deg. 35 min. W. These vessels left the Roads June 17, and the weather proving favorable, the exercises in fleet tactics were at once commenced. The weather remained good, with a few short intervals of fog, and the exercises were continued until Thursday evening, June 20. On the 21st a part of the day was devoted to exercises in determining the "tactical diameters" of the different vessels. On separating the *Vandalia* proceeded to Portsmouth, N. H., the *Alliance* to Boston, and the *Tennessee* and *Yantic* to New York. The vessels were manoeuvred in closer order than during the previous cruise, and more care was observed in preparing proper positions. All the officers seemed familiar with the principles governing steam fleet tactics, as was shown by the proper use of the helm in turning, and by regulating the speed so as to preserve relative positions. All the evolutions laid down in Parker's Steam Fleet Tactics were made that were possible with a squadron of four vessels. Only two evolutions were attempted at night, and one during the rainy weather. No difficulty was experienced in reading the very signals, which worked admirably under disadvantageous circumstances.

**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Ordered to Portsmouth Navy-yard.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Ordered to Bangor, Me. Expected to arrive there by July 3.

## South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 31.

**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Montevideo, May 23. Has been ordered to leave for Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 1.

## European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

**GALERA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Alexandria, Egypt.

**LINCOLN**, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Alexandria, Egypt.

**NIPAL**, 3d rate (e. s.), 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Alexandria, Egypt.

**QUINNEBAG**, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. At Alexandria, Egypt.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balcl.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriam. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 1.

**ALASKA**, 2d rate, 13 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Callao, Peru, June 13.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Montevideo, May 23, on way to the Pacific.

**ISOGUOS**, 3d rate, 7 guns (p. s.), Comdr. James H. Sands. Left the Navy yard, Mare Island, May 11, for San Francisco, to make up her crew.

**LAOKAWANNA**, 2d rate, 9 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Under orders to report at Callao, June 22.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PENACOLA**, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McCann. At Callao, Peru, June 14. Rear-Admiral Balch reports perfect quiet on the coast of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. He purposed leaving on June 25 for Panama, where a number of officers, whose terms of service were up, would probably be relieved. Afterwards, unless otherwise instructed, he would sail northward and call at some of the Central American and Mexican ports, and probably visit Guaymas, Gulf of California, where our countrymen are engaged in mining and railroad enterprises. Thence he would visit San Diego, Santa Barbara, Wilmington, and other ports on the south coast of California. The Hon. J. B. Partridge, U. S. Minister, arrived at Callao June 9. On the 13th Rear-Admiral Balch, accompanied by his staff, paid him an official visit at Lima. The visit was returned on the 15th, and a salute of 15 guns given the Minister on his leaving the flagship. Rear-Admiral Balch on June 13 called on Rear-Admiral Lynch, Chilean Commander-in-Chief. H. B. M. *Thetis* arrived at Callao on June 12 from the South. Usual visits and salutes exchanged. General health of the squadron continues good. The epidemic of yellow fever among the troops to the northward of Callao has somewhat abated. There seems no danger of its extending to Lima or Callao.

**WACHUSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Fort Wrangel, Alaska, May 9.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

**ALERT**, 3d rate (a. s.), 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Kobe. Rear-Admiral Clitz reported that she would leave for Yokohama, June 16, where she will probably be docked and examined, she then will touch at Yokohama, where all transfers of sick and prisoners will be made. She will then proceed to Mare Island, Cal.

**ARHUSLOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. Was to leave Kobe for Yokohama, June 17, acting as convoy to the *Alert*.

**MONOGACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. Was at Nagasaki, June 16, where she has been docked and has received some slight repairs. Was to remain at Nagasaki for the present.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Kobe, June 16, where she was to remain for the present.

**RICHMOND**, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Ekerrett. At Kobe, June 6. May 24 dressed ship with English flag at the main, in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the Queen of England, and at noon fired a salute of 31 guns. May 29 half-masted the colors from sunrise to sunset out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Constructor Leathell. June 8 the British cruising squadron,

consisting of the *Iron Duke*, Capt. Tracy commanding, and senior officer; *Curacao*, *Esconder*, and *Albatross* came in, and before anchoring the *Iron Duke* saluted Rear-Admiral Clitz's flag with 13 guns, which was returned. The French ship *Victorieuse* and corvette *Kerzant*, the Russian iron-clad *Duke of Edinburgh*, and the British gunboat *Keatrel* were at Nagasaki June 2. Six British men-of-war at Kobe. Health of U. S. squadron good.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate (a. s.), 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Nagasaki, Japan. Ordered home. To arrive at Hampton Roads by Dec. 15. Commander Cooper reports that he sailed from Chefoo May 8 with Commodore Shufeldt on board; was delayed outside the islands from the 9th until the 11th, and proceeded through the Archipelago, reaching the anchorage in Roze Roads, or in the port of Tin San, on Friday, the 12th. After the conclusion of the business with the Korean Commissioners the *Swatara* sailed May 24; the *Yangtze* was reached on the second day, and the ship moored off Shanghai the following day (May 27) with Commodore Shufeldt on board. The *Swatara* would sail on June 1, with the Commodore on board, to Nagasaki.

**Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.**

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. At Newport, R. I., June 24.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship ship. At Newport.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Off Ryde, Isle of Wight, June 16.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At Portsmouth, England. A correspondent of the Newport (R. I.) *Daily News* writes as follows from Portsmouth, Eng., June 11:

Our stay in Plymouth was one round of gaieties in the evenings, varied by official visits to training ships and dock yards in the daytime. On the 16th of May the officers of the *Saratoga* gave a dancing reception on board in air ship, which was attended by all the people who had entertained us on shore, and by all the officials of the place, as well as the officers of the flagship. On the 18th, H. R. H., the Duke of Edinburgh, formally opened the new Eddystone Lighthouse. Friday and Saturday, May 19 and 20, it blew a gale from the east northeast, and in a sudden squall the port chain parted, the club link next the anchor shackle breaking square in half. We dropped the starboard anchor, and brought her up before drifting far, and transported the port shackle anchor to take the place of the port bow. It was very well we did so as the starboard compressor arm broke during the night, and we let go the port anchor which held us securely. Next day we repaired the compressor arm, and that made us all right except that we were one anchor short.

From the 20th until the 24th we had two boats dragging and sweeping for the anchor but without finding it, although they found the anchors of nearly every ship in the harbor except ours. So on the 24th we employed a diver who went down, and after about an hour's hunt he reported that he had found it. He was asked if there was any chain attached to it, and said there was none, so we supposed that must be it. Accordingly a large hawser was paid out of the port bower, and the diver secured it to the anchor which was walked up quite merrily by the boys. It was caited, crown up, and they were about to fish it when some one discovered that there was a chain attached to it, and at the same time the startling discovery was made that we were drifting on to two small and unsuspecting schooners astern of us. We had lifted our own riding anchor and had it slung wrongside up to the opposite cathead, which of course prevented letting go the other anchor. Something had to be done very quickly, and we managed by a free use of the knife to drop that anchor by the run, and we brought up just clear of the schooners, which very soon afterwards picked up their anchors and went as far away from us as they could. One of the local papers came out next day with the announcement that a new and very successful method of weighing anchors had been discovered and put in operation the day before by the flagship *Portsmouth*.

After this it was decided to leave the anchor until later and go to Portsmouth, as the wind was fair. On the 25th we got underway and at 2 p. m. sailed out of Plymouth Sound with the *Saratoga* in company. We carried our pilot to Spithead with us, but the *Saratoga* dropped theirs, running into Sandown bay to do so, thus giving us a good start, and at sundown the *Saratoga* was hauled down astern of us. We had delightful weather for the channel, and a fresh breeze on the quarter, and should have reached Spithead by 4 a. m. on the 26th, but the captain decided it best to run under short sail to let the *Saratoga* catch up. The consequence was that when we came to anchor off Spithead at 6 a. m. we found the *Saratoga* quietly at anchor with yards squared, boats out, and all settled down.

The next day the *Saratoga* asked and received permission to go to Cowes, Isle of Wight, and has been there ever since. The discipline aboard the *Saratoga* is excellent, every exercise being carried on in perfect silence, no one (officers or men) being allowed to speak, except the executive officer's orders; every thing being so quiet. It is otherwise aboard this ship; any one within a mile can tell when we exercise.

On Saturday, May 27, we were towed into the dock yard and took a buoy next to the English flagship *Duke of Wellington*. Our trip across had developed a serious leak in the forefoot; and around the rudder head, and the ship needed caulking all around outside. Upon investigation it was found that some of the planking, which was put in new about two years ago in the Portsmouth Navy yard was too rotten to allow caulking, so that was left untouched. Our boats that was smashed in the collision were repaired, and the plank that was scooped out of our port side at the same time was replaced. We are all ready now for another trip and will probably leave to-morrow for Brest.

Our stay here has been very pleasant indeed, even more so than at Plymouth, although we certainly have no reason to complain of our treatment there.

We have been made honorary members of all the clubs here, and they have given us dinners, and we have made free use of their club houses. In addition we have been given dinners and dances on board the almost innumerable ships here, and one great advantage that this place has over Plymouth is that the girls here dance very much better.

On Monday evening, June 5, the Commodore and his staff, with Commander Hoff, Lieut. Sergeant, and Master Nicholson attended a "smoking concert" given by the Minnesinger's Club. The chorus of the club gave a very good selection of choruses and solos, the guests meanwhile smoking and drinking. The club furnished the drink, but each guest was expected to bring his own smoking material. The tickets were all complimentary and we were entertained afterwards by a supper in the club house; the concert being given in a large hall. There were about 350 guests present at the concert and they showed their appreciation by frequent applause and several encores.

Tuesday, June 6, we gave a dancing reception on board the *Portsmouth*, or as the papers here called it, "A Deck Garden Party." We had about two hundred people on board, and most of the dancing very well. The deck was well decorated with plants and flowers, flags and guns, and our officers exerted themselves to please everybody, and everybody said they succeeded. Our supper was very good; we had the Royal Marine Artillery band to furnish the music, and Lieut. Sergeant made the punch. Every one who tasted the punch said it was a revelation, they had never tasted such punch in their lives before but hoped to do so often again.

Wednesday evening, Commodore Luce, Lieut. Selfridge, and Midshipman Wright paid a visit of inspection to the torpedo school on board the *Ariadne* and *Vernon*. We found very little interest from a professional point of view, and nothing new. All their devices for mining, countermining, and electric firing were very crude indeed. Of course there was much that we did not see, and we saw nothing of the Whitehead torpedo, as they have no right to show it. Their whole course of instruction is

very elementary and is certainly not more thorough than a midshipman receives at Annapolis. In the evening Commodore Luce, Commander Hoff, Midshipman Wright and Mr. McCheane dined at Government House with General His Serene Highness, Prince Edward, of Saxe Weimar, and Princess Edward. Prince Edward is the military governor of Portsmouth and vicinity, and is a first cousin of Queen Victoria.

**HARTFORD**, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Put in commission at Boston June 28.

## On Special Service.

**ALARM**, torpedo ram, Mallery propeller (s. s.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. Will go with the *Despatch* to Norfolk, where she is to be repaired.

**CONSTELLATION**, sails, 10 guns, Commander H. B. Robeson. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy.

**DALE**, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy. At Hampton Roads, June 26.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, (s. s.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Will probably leave Washington on Monday, July 10, for Norfolk, Va., where she will be docked and cleaned.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Arrived at Key West, July 4, with section of the dock. All right.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at San Francisco, June 10.

**STANDISH**, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived at Washington, June 21, with cadet engineers on board, and will remain until about July 1, and then go to New York.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Key West, Fla., at 10.30 p. m., July 3, with section of dock. All right. Sailed at 7 a. m., July 6, from Key West, Fla., with dock, for Pensacola.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Capt. Jas. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**MONTAUK**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lt. David G. McRitchie. Washington, D. C.

**PASSAIC**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PHLOX**, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

**PILGRIM**, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

**SNOWDROP**, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

**ST. LOUIS**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

**WYANDOTT**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajar*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Schmitts; *Catkill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

COMMODORE A. A. Semmes has been appointed President, and Capt. J. A. Greer and Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal members, of a board to make a careful examination of the eastern branch of the Potomac River, in the neighborhood of Poplar Point, embraced in an act now before the Senate, to authorize the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company to extend a railroad into and within the District of Columbia.

The Norfolk *Landmark*, of June 29, says: Commodore Hughes has gone to Washington, D. C., for examination and promotion to rear-admiral.... Capt. W. K. Mayo returned from Washington, D. C., yesterday morning, and resumed his duties at the yard.... Naval Constructor William H. Varney is preparing plans for a new picket launch, which will be forty-eight feet long and twelve feet beam, and to run between the yard and Norfolk, for the accommodation of officers and others.... An order was received at the yard yesterday morning abolishing the position of Timber Measurer, which position has been filled for a number of years by Jonathan B. Boush, Esq., of Norfolk county.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette*, of June 23, says: Gunner Thomas Fortune, U. S. N., and family, of this city, have removed to their summer residence at Kittery Point.... The *Vandalia* lies at the Navy-yard wharf just astern of the *Plymouth*.... Since the topmast of the sheers at the Navy-yard has been rent down, the broad pennant of Commodore Wells flies from the flagstaff on the office building.... A survey of the *Vandalia* was commenced at the Navy-yard Tuesday, to decide upon what repairs are needed to her hull, boilers, and machinery.

The New York *Herald* quotes a prominent ship builder as saying: "The whole course of the Government in the matter of its iron-clads is a record of peccation—astounding thievery in the better phrase—and folly. Not only are the sums which have already been paid on these vessels absurdly in excess of their real value, but the sums now asked for their completion are out of all proportion to the actual cost. What should be done is that the Secretary of the Navy should appoint a board of officers, who would determine the proper compensation to be awarded the contractors for the space occupied in their yards by these unfinished hulks during these past years. This should be paid; the vessels should then be removed to some of the Navy-yards—a comparatively easy thing to do—and their completion advertised for public competition. If this were done it would reduce the further outlay most surprisingly. Then what? Should they be launched when completed and a full complement of officers and crews put aboard of them? Not at all. What is their utility now? They are not needed. Aside from the prompting motive of a 'job' in building them they were only intended when completed for harbor defence. Do we need any harbor defence now? No. They should be allowed to remain on the stocks, and properly covered over and cared for until occasion arises, if it ever does arise, for their use. An iron clad is not like a copper bottomed wooden vessel,



which may cruise around for half a century without calling for any radical repairs to its hull. In ten years these iron vessels, if kept cruising about, will, by the action of the salt water upon their hulls outside and the bilge water which is continually corroding their insides, become absolutely worthless. Iron-clads should not be put into commission at all until they are actually needed. The English government appreciate this fact, and their iron-clads are taken out of the water and laid up at Birkenhead and other places, where they are covered over and their machinery kept continually oiled until they are needed. Then they are launched and are in good condition for action. The same thing should be done with our iron vessels, and we would thus not only preserve them in good condition but would save the vast outlay which is now necessitated in keeping them afloat. This could be done at an original cost of about \$2,000 each for hauling them up and an insignificant yearly expenditure for keeping them in good order.

Civil Engineer P. C. Asserson has been appointed President, and Civil Engineers A. G. Menocal and F. C. Frindle members, of a board to consult in regard to the caisson for the Mare Island dry dock.

Goss, Sawyer, and Packard have launched at Bath, Me., the steam whaler *Mary and Helen*, 508 tons, built to take the place of one of the same name sold to the Government, and rechristened the *Rodgers*.

Mrs. J. McCudden, of Vallejo, Cal., publishes the following dated June 27: "I desire to tender to the officers of the Navy-yard, the officers and crews of the United States ships *Adams* and *Ranger* and the fire department of this city, together with the citizens who assisted, my sincere thanks for their assistance on the occasion of the fire on Georgia street wharf this morning. Special thanks are tendered to Capt. Irwin for his kindness in sending the fire boat *Pinnafire* to our aid."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### ORDERED.

JULY 1.—Captain Wm. K. Mayo, to command the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Captain Wm. A. Kirkland, to duty as Captain of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

JULY 3.—Midshipman Wm. J. Maxwell, to instruction in ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

JULY 5.—Ensign Clarence A. Corbin, to examination for promotion.

Midshipmen Wm. S. Sims and George E. West, and Cadet Midshipmen H. L. Fillebrown and H. B. Ashmore, to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

JULY 6.—Midshipman Guy W. Brown, to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Assistant Paymaster Richard T. M. Ball, to duty in charge of the pay department of the Ajax and other monitors at City Point, Va.

### DETACHED.

JULY 1.—Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt, from duty under instruction from the State Department and with the U. S. Legation in China, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Commodore A. K. Hughes, from the command of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Raymond P. Rodgers, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

Lieutenant M. F. Wright, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. M. Fereber, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and granted six months' leave.

Passed Assistant Engineer John O. Kafer, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Engineer Benj. D. Bryan, from the Keersarge, and ordered to report in person to the Navy Department.

Gunner Cecil C. Neil, from the *Adams*, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 3.—Master Wm. E. Whitfield, from the *Enterprise*, and granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Commander S. Dana Greene, from special duty at the Navy Department on the 14th of July, and ordered to command the *Despatch* on the 15th of July.

Commander Wm. B. Bridgman, from the command of the *Despatch* on the 15th of July, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the *Keersarge*.

JULY 6.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Littlefield, from the Ajax and other monitors at City Point, on making the required transfers, and placed on furlough.

Lieutenant Geo. L. Dyer, from the *Despatch* on August 1, and granted leave for one year.

### TRANSFERRED.

Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, Commanding European Station, has been directed to transfer Lieut. C. O. Albion from the *Lancaster* to the *Galena* and Lieutenant S. F. Clarkson from the *Galena* to the *Lancaster*.

### PROMOTED.

Assistant Surgeons Clement Biddle, Henry T. Percy, Daniel M. Guiteras and A. C. H. Russell to be Passed Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

Cadet Engineer Howard Gage to be an Assistant Engineer in the Navy from June 20, 1882.

### COMMISSIONED.

Midshipman Charles S. McClain to be an Ensign in the Navy from February 4, 1882.

### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 5, 1882:

William Hamilton, corporal, June 24, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Charles F. Putnam, master, about January 16, U. S. S. *Rodgers*, at sea.

Joseph Tallman, quarter gunner, June 24, U. S. S. *Jamestown*.

### CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations resulting from the retirement of Commodore Ransom, the resignation of Lieutenant Gill, and the decease of Commander Terry, reported in the JOURNAL of June 24. Also those of John Walker Baker of Mass., Lloyd Walley of N. J., and Henry Bird Fells of Va., to be Assistant Surgeons.

JULY 1.—Pay Inspector G. E. Thornton to be Pay Director from May 29, 1882, vice Emery, retired.

Paymaster James Hoy to be a Pay Inspector from May 29, 1882, vice Thornton, promoted.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Jonathan Q. Barton to be a Paymaster from May 29, 1882, vice Hoy, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster M. Chas. McDonald to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster from May 29, 1882, vice Barton, promoted.

## CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Master T. E. D. W. Veeder transferred from the *Palos* to the *Richmond* May 26.

JUNE 1.—Lieutenant B. W. Buckingham and Ensign G. C. Foult detached from the *Richmond*, by order of the Bureau, and ordered to return home by way of Siberia.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 24, 1882.

Circular No. 22.

The "Danger Flag," as represented on Plate 3 of the U. S. Naval Signal Book, shall hereafter consist of a white ground with but one blue band, which shall extend from the inner lower extremity of the "hoist" diagonally across the ground to the outer upper extremity of the "fly."

This flag shall be supplied to each ship, and shall correspond in dimensions with *Despatch* Flag No. 2.

The "Position Pennant," as represented on the same plate of the Signal Book, shall in future be designated the "Position Flag."

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

## (Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. S. MINNESOTA, NEWPORT, R. I.

June 28, 1882.

FOLLOWING is the score of a game of base ball played at Fort Adams on Saturday, June 24, between the *Minnesota* and Fort Adams Base Ball Clubs. The game was marked by heavy batting on the part of the *Minnesotas*, and good fielding, considering the high wind. The soldiers were weak at the bat but felded finely, but had to succumb to the tremendous batting of the "Minneys." The *Minnesotas* are ready to accept challenges from any of the local amateurs, or any naval club:

MINNESOTA.			FORT ADAMS.							
	R.	O.		R.	O.					
Venderlin, c.....	2	4	Healy, c.....	2	2					
Sullivan, p.....	2	1	Parker, p.....	4	1					
Conlan, 1st b.....	0	5	Collins, s.....	0	6					
Callahan, 2d b.....	8	4	Temple, 1st b.....	2	2					
O'Toole, 3d b.....	5	2	O'Neil, 2d b.....	1	4					
McGuire, s.....	2	5	Strass, 3d b.....	1	3					
Mullady, l. f.....	4	3	Rawson, l. f.....	2	3					
Howard, c. f.....	3	3	Porter, c. f.....	1	3					
Black, r. f.....	6	0	Reed, r. f.....	1	3					
Total.....	27	27	Total.....	14	27					
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals.
Minnesota.....	0	4	1	1	4	2	9	6	0	27
Fort Adams.....	2	0	0	1	3	6	1	1	1	14
Umpire. Mr. Britt of Fort Adams.										

Umpire, Mr. Britt of Fort Adams.

## BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Boston, July 6, 1882.

## (Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

Capt. C. C. Carpenter, of the *Hartford*, has returned from leave.

Lieut. Charles H. Wyman, who was ordered to the *Hartford*, recently, has been ordered to the *Wyoming*.

First Lieut. A. W. Watson, U. S. M. C., was buried from his residence in Charleston on 3d inst. A number of the officers of the Navy and Marine corps attached to this yard attended.

The repairs to the *Hartford* will be finished shortly as an extra allowance of money has been allotted the construction department for that purpose.

The following officers ordered to the *Halford* have reported since the 27th inst. Lieut. Joseph Marathon and J. M. Miller; Cadet Midshipmen, John J. Bardin, A. L. Key, J. M. Poyer and S. W. Patterson; Passed Assistant Surgeons, E. H. Marsteller and W. L. Dixon.

## (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 5, 1882.

The juveniles at the Naval Academy were much put out because of an order forbidding them from sending up fireworks in the Academy grounds.

Some excitement was created among the workmen at the Naval Academy last week by a false report that all work would be stopped there on the 1st of July, because of the failure of Congress to pass the Naval Appropriation bill.

Captain F. M. Ramsay, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and wife, visited Washington this week.

Work was generally suspended at the Naval Academy on the Fourth of July.

Mr. R. McKendree Jarvis, of the U. S. S. *Tennessee*, is visiting his parents in Annapolis.

Surgeon Thomas O. Walton, U. S. N., and wife, have returned from a trip northward.

Several officers were detached from the Naval Academy last week.

There are but few Naval officers now in Annapolis. Those who did not go on the *Cadets*' summer cruise, have gone with their families to the different summer resorts.

Mrs. General Augur, of New York, was a recent visitor at the Naval Academy.

Private of Marius Joseph N. Lytle has been found guilty of sleeping on post, and sentenced to thirty days' solitary confinement and loss of pay. In consideration of Lytle's former good character, the sentence was reduced to fifteen days imprisonment, and a recommendation was sent to the Secretary of the Navy, asking that the pay part of the sentence be also reduced.

Private Marine Lawler, charged with being intoxicated on post, has been transferred to another station.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT G. C. M. ORDERS.

G. C. M. O. No. 21, June 6, 1882.

I. Ref. re General Court martial, which convened April 5, 1882, on board the U. S. Flag-ship *Pennscola*, at Callao, Peru, by order of Rear Admiral George B. Balch, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. Naval force on the Pacific Station, and of which Court Captain Wm. P. McAnn, U. S. N., was president, was arraigned and tried Master Clinton H. Lyeth, U. S. Navy. Charge I. "Drunkenness." Charge II. "Attempting to strike his superior officer while in the execution of the duties of his office." Charge III. "Treating with contempt his superior officer, and disrespectful to him in language and deportment while in the execution of his office." Charge IV. "Scandalous conduct." Finding: Guilty in all the charges and specifications. Sentence: To be dismissed from the Navy of the United States.

The various acts alleged in the specifications were all the result of an overindulgence in intoxicating liquors while the ship was lying at anchor in the harbor of Callao, Peru, April 1, 1882. Lieut. Commander D. C. Woodrow, besides being struck, was abused, and the accused tried to drag him with him to his state-room in which he was confined, and where he transferred the abuse to the sentry placed at the door, having previously made a disturbance which compelled his confinement.

II. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Master Clinton H. Lyeth, U. S. Navy, were approved by Rear Admiral G. B. Balch, who concurred in the unanimous recommendation of the court, that clemency be shown the accused on account of his previous good character. The record was submitted by me to the President of the United States, with the recommendation that the sentence, in the case of Master Clinton H. Lyeth, be confirmed, but mitigated to suspension from rank and duty for one year, on furlough pay, and to retain his present number in his grade during that time. The following are the orders of the President thereon, viz:

## EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 6, 1882.

The sentence in the foregoing case of Master Clinton H. Lyeth, U. S. Navy, is hereby confirmed; but in view of the recommendation of the court that clemency be shown the accused on account of his previous good character, concurred in by the Rear Admiral commanding the station, and the Secretary of the Navy, it is mitigated to suspension from rank and duty for one year, on furlough pay, and to retain his present number in his grade during that time.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

III. The sentence, as mitigated, in the case of Master Clinton H. Lyeth, U. S. Navy, will take effect from this date.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

G. C. M. O. No. 22, June 6, 1882, promulgate the proceedings, etc., in the case of John Farrell, second class fireman, U. S. N., sentenced by a G. C. M., of which Lieut. Commander Geo. T. Davis, U. S. N., is president. Six months confinement and loss of pay for "drunkenness," disobedience of orders and disrespectful language and deportment.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of John Farrell, second class fireman, U. S. Navy, are approved, but in consideration of the recommendation to clemency, signed by a majority of the members of the court, the period of confinement, with corresponding loss of pay, is reduced to four months, and as thus mitigated the sentence will be duly executed. The prison on the Cob Dock at the Navy Yard, New York, is designated as the place for the execution of so much of the sentence as relates to confinement.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

## (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

COMMODORE Upshur, commandant; Captain Kimberley, captain of the yard, and Lieut. Jaques, aide to the commandant, paid an official call on Admiral Cooper and officers of the flagship *Tennessee*, on Monday morning. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the *Tennessee* in honor of Commodore Upshur's visit.

Rear Admiral Cooper and Staff are expected up to the yard on Friday, to return Commodore Upshur's visit.

The 4th being a general holiday, the yard was closed and a national salute fired from the *Colorado* at 12 m.

The yard will continue its present working force until after the Naval Appropriation bill passes, when the Secretary will be able to decide what yards are to be closed and what ones to be kept open.

Ensign W. S. Hogg, formerly attached to the *Albatross* when she was at this yard, but at present doing duty on the *Jamestown*, was visiting his friends at the yard a few days since.

Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes, late Commandant of the Norfolk Navy-yard, was at the yard on Wednesday.

The *Tennessee*, Rear Admiral Cooper, is expected to sail about the 10th or 11th for Provincetown, Mass.

The torpedo boat *Intrepid* has been taken from the Ordnance Dock and moored just astern of the *Colorado*, Cob Dock.

P. A. Paymaster Wm. C. McGowan, of the *Alliance*, and for a long time on duty as Assistant Paymaster of the yard, is visiting his relations in Elizabeth.

Commodore Upshur has returned from Washington.

## (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, July 5, 1882.

The celebration of Independence day was begun at sunrise, July 4, by firing a national salute which woke the echoes of the Missouri hills. The salute was followed by a grand march and reveille played by the whole of the 20th Infantry band. At 9 o'clock all of the garrison adjourned to the West End parade ground where a series of athletic sports, consisting of foot-races, hurdles, greased pole climbing, jumping and vaulting, sack and potato races, consumed the whole of the forenoon. The winner of the half-mile hurdle was Private Conners, of the 7th Cavalry. Corporal Grant, of the 11th Infantry, won the sack race, and Private Sturgis, of the 8th Cavalry, carried off the prize in an exciting wheelbarrow race. The spectators enjoyed the fun immensely and covered the porches of the West End cottages. A lawn tennis match between the West End and Kindergarten tennis clubs consumed the afternoon. At night a fine display of fireworks took place, which ended the day's festivities. The cold wave struck us in the afternoon of the 3d, rendering the day we celebrate delightfully cool and breezy.

The school year at the school of application closed on July 3d with a highly satisfactory tenor of progress made for the past six months—this progress being especially noticeable in the examination of the officers of the first class. Many of the officers are now going on leave for the summer, the idea of going into camp on the reservation having been abandoned on account of the malarious character of the country during the summer, and also because most of the officers at the school already know more about camp life from years of experience on the plains than could be taught to them at this time.

The officers attached to the school are now permanently quartered in the two buildings formerly occupied by Gen. Pope and staff. These buildings make hand some and commodious bachelors' quarters.

The open air concerts continue to attract large crowds to the post. Leavenworth people appreciate the advantages to be derived from fine roads, military music and picturesque surroundings, with lots of brass buttons thrown into the bargain.



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**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

**Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.**  
Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the  
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Remittances should be made by check, draft, or post-office money  
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### ENGLAND'S PERPLEXITIES.

A story is told of an Englishman who resented some  
trivial offence from a turbaned Moslem in the streets of  
Constantinople by striking him off-hand. To his aston-  
ishment the Turk stripped off his turban and throwing  
himself into the most approved attitude invited the  
Englishman to a set-to from which the Briton emerged  
very much the worse for wear. With a parting kick  
the oriental gathered up his turban and exclaimed:  
'Now be glad, the next time you hit a Toork look out  
that you don't wake up an Irishman.'

The British seem this time to have had a like expe-  
rience with the Egyptian. If not Irishmen Arab  
Pasha and his followers have at least developed some of  
the troublesome Irish characteristics with which Eng-  
land has found it so difficult to deal—an intense national  
feeling and a recklessness of consequences in giving  
expression to it. The ponderous English ironclads are  
not well fitted for crossing the desert, and seem to have  
been viewed by the Egyptians thus far with something  
like derision. So a military expedition is next in  
order. While this is being discussed a well known  
authority on military matters contributes to the London  
People an article on "England as a Military Power,"  
in which he estimates that, assuming that 18,000 men  
can be drawn from the Reserve, to be incorporated  
with an active field force, there are but 31,560 men  
for foreign service, with no active Reserve to fall back

upon. This is England's position at a period when  
Germany exercises, on a peace establishment, 250,000  
men, and Austria and Russia 200,000 each. The nomi-  
nal force is 563,818. Of these 208,308 are volunteers;  
121,134 militia; 10,617 yeomanry, cavalry and army  
reserve, with enrolled pensioners 10,617. India takes  
93,370 men of all arms from the 189,138 men compris-  
ing the regular troops. 95,767 men are distributed  
through England and Ireland. Ireland cannot spare  
any men, and there are but 36,560 to be drawn upon in  
England and Scotland, after allowing for recruits, gen-  
eral service men, men in prison and in hospital, and  
4,000 garrison artillery occupying. Of this net number  
of 36,560 not more than 16,560 are available to make  
up a corps-d'armee for foreign service with the men from  
the Reserve. India will no doubt be heavily drawn upon  
in case of necessity. But will not England's emergency  
prove Russia's opportunity? Her recent frontier treaty  
with Persia has given her a new foothold in Central  
Asia, and her progress has been rapid since England  
withdrew in some disorder from Afghanistan.

By her recent acquisition of territory Russia has, says  
an English cotemporary, obtained possession of the very  
glacis of India's outlying fortress. She has now not  
merely one route by which to advance upon Herat, well  
described as the key of India, but three, each passing  
through a fertile country capable of supplying all that is  
necessary for the march and support of invading armies.  
Every pass in the Koren-Dagh is now in Russian posses-  
sion, and not only has a very nice little triangular bit of  
fertile territory fallen into her hands, but the whole belt  
of the same, watered by the Attrek and its tributaries,  
is under her command and is available for the march of  
her troops. There is no longer any necessity for the ac-  
quisition of Merv; that place has quite lost its import-  
ance now as a link in the military chain.

Perhaps Beaconsfield would have done no better, but  
it is already evident that Gladstone is not the man to  
deal with imperial possibilities, or imperial necessities.

### COMMODORE SHUFELDT AND COREA.

We have observed various incorrect statements in the  
daily papers concerning the termination of Commodore  
Shufeldt's diplomatic mission in the East. The facts  
are that Commodore S. was ordered on duty as an  
attaché of the U. S. Legation at Peking, China. While  
thus attached he was entrusted with certain duties by  
the Department of State; and the commanding officer  
of the Asiatic Station was instructed to afford him every  
facility for carrying out the wishes of that Department.  
A vessel was detailed to convey him to Corea. He re-  
ported the completion of the duties, with which he was  
entrusted under the Department of State, and was then  
subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, and  
ordered to return home.

Section 1440 of the Revised Statutes, provides that  
"If any officer of the Navy accepts or holds an ap-  
pointment in the diplomatic or consular service of the  
the Government he shall be considered as having re-  
signed his place in the Navy and it shall be filled as a  
vacancy." Some newspaper lawyer says that this sec-  
tion legislates Commodore Shufeldt out of the service,  
but it has no application to his case. He accepted no  
such appointment as the section contemplates. As we  
have already stated, it is understood that Commodore  
Shufeldt was an applicant for the command of the  
Asiatic Station, as the present officer in command de-  
sired to be relieved. It is presumed that there were  
two or three reasons why his application was not  
granted.

First. The stations are generally given to Rear Ad-  
mirals, and especially the Asiatic Station, which is the  
most important. In some instances, where a Commo-  
dore was on the eve of promotion such command has  
been postponed. Second. His open letter, although  
it may not in itself have been reprehensible, was of  
such a character as would very naturally give displeasure  
to the people of China, and make his presence not very  
agreeable to them. As Commander-in-Chief, his inter-  
course would have been frequent with the authorities  
of China, from whom he would expect courtesies,  
if nothing more. Third. It is not unlikely that if any  
explanation was desired from Commodore Shufeldt  
upon the subject of his open letter, it was thought a  
personal one would be made satisfactorily, and by  
ordering him home an opportunity would be afforded  
to make it.

The mere fact of Commodore Shufeldt having writ-  
ten the open letter was not the direct cause of his hav-  
ing been ordered home, and the work he has accom-  
plished he may justly be proud of, for if the govern-  
ments of Corea and the United States shall ratify the  
treaty which he has succeeded in procuring, the history  
of our relations with Japan may repeat itself in our



dealings with the peninsula that lies opposite to in on the main land.

We last week quoted from a paragraph which we presume came from the Portsmouth *Gazette* to the effect that the recent hauling up and housing of the *Plymouth* at Portsmouth was a feat that had only once before been accomplished in the history of the Navy—at Norfolk, with a small vessel. We are not clear as to what is the particular merit of housing a vessel that is hauled up. Numerous vessels have been hauled up and repaired or rebuilt, though not housed, notably the *Constitution* at Portsmouth and also at Philadelphia, the *Lancaster* at Portsmouth, the *Vandalia* at Norfolk; others have been hauled up and lengthened. The *John Hancock* was hauled up and housed at the Boston yard before sailing on the Ringold expedition, cut off at both ends and lengthened, and her old bow remained for years housed in the Boston yard. Had we time we could mention other instances where vessels of the Navy had been hauled up to be rebuilt or lengthened. We presume there is no more difficulty in hauling them up under a house than outside of one. If there is we would like to know it.

DR. GATLING writes us as follows concerning some improvements he has been making in the original machine gun—the Gatling: "The new improvements recently made in the feed of the Gatling gun have proved a great success. This improved feed is positive and certain in its action, and enables the gun to be fired at all angles of elevation, or depression, and gives it a power and effectiveness not heretofore attained by any other fire arm. In other words, with this new improvement balls can be fired into the air from the gun at the rate of over a thousand per minute, and by giving the gun the required degrees of elevation, the balls so discharged can be made to fall on men behind entrenched positions at any distances say, from 100 to 3,500 yards from the gun. This principle of high angle, or mortar fire, from machine guns, opens up as it were, a new idea in the science of gunnery; at all events, furnishes a new and certain means of destroying men in entrenched positions. It is a fact, well known to scientific gunmen, that musket balls, fired into the air descend with sufficient force to penetrate two to four inches of timber, and showers of such balls, fired from a Gatling gun (by giving the gun proper elevations) would be as effective as if discharged directly from the gun at the object penetrated. By the use of range-finders and other means, distances can be easily determined, and as stated, by giving the gun certain degrees of elevation, the balls discharged from it can be made to fall with certainty at the point desired, and as the range of the gun can be maintained while it is being fired, a continuous shower of balls can be discharged in the air and rained down, as it were, on the heads of men behind ordinary breastworks. The foregoing results can be easily attained by the intelligent use of the Gatling gun as now constructed. The lock mechanism of the gun has also been greatly improved. New extractors are now used which never fail to extract the cartridge shells after the same have been fired. These improvements are the invention of Mr. J. G. Accles, who has been for years past in the employ of the Gatling Gun Co."

CAPT. HASKIN, 1st Artillery, made inquiry of the War Department as to what positions, lying, come within the rules, under par. III. and G. O. 53, prescribing rules for rifle contests. Laidley's Rifle Firing, par. 530, under the head of "Matches," prescribes that in all questions arising, about which the conditions of the prize are silent or not explicit, the rules and regulations of the National Rifle Association are to govern. The rules printed in the appendix of Laidley require that in all military matches at distances above 400 yards any position may be taken in which the head of the marksman is towards the target. These rules were adopted in February, 1878, but have been superseded by those adopted in March, 1880, which prescribe that "at distances above 300 yards any position may be taken without artificial rest to the rifle or body," thus omitting the requirement that the head of the marksman shall be towards the target.

THERE are no more intelligent or hardworking body of clerks in any department of the Government than are to be found in the Adjutant-General's offices; indeed, the loss of some of them would almost paralyze the present smooth working of this important branch of the War Department, and yet many of the most competent ones, after years of faithful toil and unremitting attention to their duties, are still to be found in the lower grades of clerks. But now that the bill for an addition to the clerical force has reached the Com-

mittee of Conference, and its final passage all but secured, a feeling of uncertainty as to its immediate results seems to be manifested among many of these waiting public servants. It is to be hoped that the civil service rule of promotion will be adopted here, and then some portion of a long-deferred just reward will be afforded to these deserving ones.

THE *United Service Gazette* regards the Channel scare as among the historical but important impediments to inevitable progress, and has very little respect for the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Garnet Wolseley, to the contrary. Science and commerce have unexpectedly brought them face to face with a military problem of an entirely novel character, and they have been called upon to express hasty opinions on a subject which really needed most careful and patient inquiry. At the same time there are many eminent and distinguished officers, some of whom have special technical experience in military defences, who are entirely in favor of the enterprise. "If we cannot," it says, "devise a means of holding our entrance to the Tunnel under all possible contingencies, we may regard military engineering in this country as a miserable delusion."

Iron says: "It is stated on good authority that the report of the Channel Tunnel Committee, now in the hands of the Duke of Cambridge, affirms that, in the opinion of the majority of the members, the tunnel may be made with safety to this country from danger of invasion. It also states that means can be devised for either destroying it or flooding it, so as to render it useless to an enemy. Several members of the committee hold that its safety will be best secured if the entrance or approach is at a point a considerable distance inland, whilst other members say that it would be better to have the entrance open to the coast, where it might be defended by the fleet in case of danger." Meanwhile the Court of Chancery has issued an injunction to prevent the building of the tunnel until certain questions concerning it are inquired into.

A joint resolution, approved June 30, 1882, provides that "all appropriations for the necessary operations of the Government, under existing laws, which shall remain unprovided for on the 30th of June, 1882, be, and they are hereby, continued and made available for a period of twenty days from and after this date, unless the regular appropriations therefor provided for in bills now pending in Congress shall have been previously made for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883; and in case the appropriations, or any of them hereby continued, are or is insufficient to carry on the said necessary operations, a sufficient amount is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry on the same; *Provided*, That no greater amount shall be expended therefor than will be in the same proportion to the appropriation of the fiscal year 1882, as twenty days' time bears to the whole of said fiscal year; *Provided further*, That authority is granted for continuing during the same period the necessary work required for public printing and binding, and for all other miscellaneous objects embodied in the Sundry Civil and Naval Appropriation Acts, in advance of appropriations to be hereafter made for said objects; *And, provided further*, All sums expended under this act shall be charged to and deducted from the appropriations for like service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883."

A DESPATCH from Alexandria, July 4, says: "To-day all the ships in the harbor dressed and fired salutes in honor of American Independence. The sight was brilliant in the extreme. Probably the American flag has never before been saluted by so many nations and by such a glorious fleet as is now at Alexandria. The Arabs could not understand the saluting, believing that a bombardment had really begun. A great scare existed for a short time, as the noise was terrific."

An English officer, who is especially well informed on the subject of ordnance in a private letter to the Editor of the *JOURNAL* says: "I hope your new Board of Ordnance will not adopt that French plug with interrupted threads for your service; if so, you will have bad accidents. You ought to adopt Messrs. Paulding, Kemble and Co.'s proposal of a full thread, or at least you should give both a good competitive trial."

PRESIDENT Arthur has done no act which has given more general satisfaction than the nomination of Asst. Surg. General Crane to be Surg. Gen. of the Army, *vices* Barnes, resigned. General Crane has been a hard working officer for many years past, and is thoroughly posted in the workings of the Medical Department of the Army.

MR. LOGAN introduced in the Senate on Friday a bill to retire upon their own application, on three-fourths pay, all enlisted men of the Army who have served either in the Regular or Volunteer service and have been honorably discharged at the end of each enlistment.

A COURT of Inquiry was ordered to meet at the Mare Island Navy-yard, July 5th, to inquire into the loss of the *Rodgers*. The court is composed of Commodore Phelps, Captains Irwin and Cooke, and Lieut. Richman as Recorder.

IN accordance with existing laws, it is in contemplation to equip four additional light batteries, making two for each Artillery regiment. It is understood that the General is in favor of a detail of three years for captains and four years for lieutenants on Light Artillery duty. The stations for the new batteries will probably be Omaha, Forts Vancouver and Snelling, and San Antonio, Texas.

THE bill to pension the daughter of ex-President Taylor was brought up in the Senate on Saturday last, but went over under an objection to its immediate consideration. Mr. Blair explained that Mrs. Betty Taylor Davidridge "is the daughter and the only surviving child of ex-President Taylor. She is in great destitution. She is the widow of Colonel Bliss, of the Army. Subsequent to his death she married again, and has lost her second husband. He died leaving her in extreme poverty. She is now dependent upon charity, and must remain so unless assisted by the Government." Mr. Morgan unintentionally, but most effectively, interfered with the passage of the bill by moving "to amend it by the insertion of the name of Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, the daughter of ex-President Tyler, who is here now in the Louise Home, a lady who has lost her eye-sight, and who is entirely destitute, and who is one of the most worthy and excellent ladies in the country."

FOR the benefit of our Army readers we give the bill of fare at which some of the dainty gentlemen of the 23d New York, who have been ordered into camp, turn up their noses. For breakfast they are allowed 60 pounds of coffee, 155 dozen eggs, 250 pounds of ham, 500 quarts of milk, 250 pounds of bread, 50 pounds of butter, half a barrel of sugar, and 1 barrel of potatoes. For dinner 220 quarts of pea soup, 560 pounds of roast beef, 1 barrel of potatoes, half a barrel of pickle, 50 pounds of butter, 250 pies and 48 large twelve inches deep dishes of bread pudding. If they complain of this they would grumble, as some one has said, if their bill of fare included "angels on toast." It would be best to issue to these over-particular gentlemen the Regular Army ration and let them make the best of it.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

ASSISTANT SURGEON PETER MOFFATT, U. S. A.

The following order has been received:

Post Orders No. 112.

POST OF FORT CONER D'ALENE, I. T., June 15, 1882.

It becomes the painful duty of the commanding officer to announce the death, at 4:20 A. M., to-day, of Assistant Surgeon Peter Moffatt, U. S. A., post surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Moffatt was a native of Canada; entered the military service of the United States, October 9, 1867, as assistant surgeon with rank of 1st lieutenant; promoted captain and assistant surgeon, October 9, 1870, which rank he held at the time of his death.

The deceased was an officer of marked ability and high professional attainments. A kind and generous heart, united to a gentle and sympathetic disposition, specially fitted him for the discharge of a physician's duties. He leaves many friends here and elsewhere to mourn his loss and sympathize with the bereaved relatives. The remains will be interred with military honors at 5 P. M., to-day. The escort of honor will consist of Company B, 2d Infantry, Capt. Charles A. Dempsey commanding, Capt. William Mills, Capt. Charles Keller, Capt. James Miller, 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, 1st Lieut. August R. Egbert and 1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Infantry, will act as pall-bearers. Officers of the post will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm and sword hilt for the period of thirty days from the date of this order.

By order of Col. Wheaton.

C. W. ROWELL, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 2d Inf., Post Adj.

CAPT. HOPE, of H. M. S. *Champion*, died at Honolulu June 12 from injuries received by falling from a horse. The *Champion* sailed for Yokohama June 1.

ICHABOD GOODWIN, the first war Governor of New Hampshire, died at Portsmouth July 4, in his 84th year.

ABRAHAM HANCOCK, a soldier of the War of 1812 and a descendant of John Hancock, died at East Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1882, aged 90.

1ST LIEUT. ARTHUR L. WATSON, U. S. Marine Corps, died in Charlestown, Mass., June 30, 1882. Lieut. Watson was a native of Massachusetts, entered the service March 9, 1865, and was placed on the retired list March 29, 1873, by reason of heart disease. He was in the 43d year of his age.

Independence Day was celebrated at West Point. Mr. W. K. Wright, Mr. H. C. Davis, Mr. Alfred Hasbrouck, and Mr. Charles Cochran being the ushers in charge. The programme was: Prayer by Prof. Postlethwaite. Music. Opening address by the President of the Day. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. J. M. Neall. Music. Poem, Mr. C. W. Kennedy. Oration, Mr. B. W. Dunn. Music. Thos. W. Griffith, Marshal of the Day; Wm. F. Flynn, President of the Day.



## THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval appropriation bill was passed by the House on Thursday. It did not reach a vote, however, until an exciting personal encounter had occurred between Messrs. Robeson and Whitthorne. The two Congressmen did not come to blows, although for a few seconds it seemed an imminent thing. There has been an undertone of bad feeling ever since the bill was called up. Mr. Robeson has been afraid that advantage would be taken of the opportunity to attack his record as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Whitthorne did take such advantage at the beginning of the debate, and there have been very many hints and insinuations respecting Mr. Robeson's conduct of the Navy Department all through the debate. None of them, however, have been so personal and direct as Mr. Whitthorne's was at the beginning. Mr. Robeson, during all this trying ordeal, displayed qualities of self-restraint which were, under the circumstances, rather surprising. He seemed to have the tact not to endanger his bill by permitting himself to be drawn into any unpleasant controversies, and he was not diverted from his business of taking care of the bill by the direct or indirect attacks.

Thursday morning, however, after the previous question had been ordered, and when the bill could not possibly be endangered, Mr. Robeson took advantage of the closing hour, which belonged to him, to reply to the attacks. His speech was listened to with the closest attention by nearly all the members of the House, and a number of naval officers in the galleries. He defended in the broadest and most emphatic language his conduct of the Navy Department, and insisted that in spite of the legacy which had been turned over to him by his predecessor, and which consisted largely of the used-up vessels of the war, that he had made a Navy as good as the limited appropriations would permit, and that all the ships that he built were equal to or better than ships of a similar class and style in any Navy in the world. His thorough acquaintance with the subject enabled him to go into details which lent at least a plausible air to his argument. He asserted that the Navy, when he left it, was as good or better than could have been expected, considering the means he had to do with, that it was honestly built, and, such as it was, he was proud of, and that he was further proud of the knowledge that honorable and intelligent men were convinced of his good faith and, and were satisfied with what he had accomplished. Turning, then, to those who have made accusations against him, he characterized some of the press as cesspools and scoundrelmongers whose assertions had been taken up for various motives by other newspapers, and the slanders had been promulgated by people, not only for sinister and partisan motives, but also in that unthinking way which characterizes a good deal of the criticism of public men.

Mr. Robeson was most severe, however, when he reached the investigation into the Navy Department, which was begun in the forty-fourth Congress. Here he seemed to allow an indignation and sensitiveness which he has not hitherto exhibited to assert itself. Keeping entirely within the bounds of parliamentary decorum, he made what was understood by all to be a violent personal attack upon Mr. Whitthorne, who was chairman of that investigating committee. As he expressed it, if there were a man dishonorable enough to seek to obtain Government contracts for a brother when he, the man, was attacking that Government, or who had been one of those who had been charged, justly or unjustly, with stealing the school funds of his State, or who had legislated his son into office, or who spent his leisure hours in a brothel, such a man would be the one who might be expected to make charges against the integrity and honor of a man who had been an officer of the Government.

Mr. Whitthorne, who had been very restless, suddenly jumped from his seat, walked rapidly over to Robeson with some excitable demonstration, and shouted that it is a "lie, and whoever asserts it is a liar." Instantly a large number of members rushed down the aisles, for an assertion like that is provocative of a blow. Mr. Whitthorne was beside himself with passion, and Mr. Robeson stood looking at him with an expression of surprise, tempered by an assumed indifference. He did not answer Whitthorne's accusation, but waived his hand deprecatingly and urged the members of the House to be quiet. Several Democratic members surrounded Whitthorne and counselled moderation, and in a moment he mastered his passion and took his seat. Robeson then went on, simply saying that he had made a hypothetical case, and if any man recognized it as a photograph of himself, that man might step forward and say so to the House. In a few moments Robeson's time expired, and the bill was put on its passage. It was passed by a vote of 190

to 75. After it had passed Mr. Whitthorne arose to a question of personal privilege. He stated that it was clearly apparent that Robeson had reference to him, and that he wanted to say that the insinuation that he had stolen any of the Tennessee school fund, that he had procured a contract for his brother or an office for his son, was a lie. He was called to order for giving the lie again, and he then went on to defend the action of the investigating committee, and stated that from the testimony that that committee had received, he believed then and believed now, that Mr. Robeson formed a corrupt partnership with A. G. Cattell and Co., that a large sum of money had been received by Cattell for his influence with Robeson, and that it had been divided as a swag. He also charged that Robeson had been guilty of perjury and other corruption, and said he was willing to leave the matter on record with those charges. No further remarks were made.

The bill will reach the Senate the latter part of this week, and from present indications will be antagonized with considerable vehemence by members of the Naval Committee of that body. The two features which abolish the grade of commodore and reduce the list of lieutenants, will be the principle points of attack. And there is also understood to be a disposition on the part of several Senators to increase the number of screw ships to be built, and the appropriation for that purpose will be increased. What action the Senate will take on the bill of course cannot be predicted with any certainty, but the bill will doubtless be amended to a considerable extent, and another conference committee will be appointed, as was the case with the Army Appropriation bill.

The amendments to the bill adopted in the House change the bill as printed in the Journal of June in the following particulars: The pay of the two assistant surgeons "not in the line of promotion" is provided for. The words "six years' course" are substituted for "four years' course at the academy" in the proviso for appointing officers of line and staff from the naval cadets who have completed this course, and it is provided that "naval constructors and assistant naval constructors may be appointed from civil life."

The provision that the appointment of cadets as officers shall not create vacancies for appointments to the academy until two years after the completion of their academy course is stricken out and the following substituted: "That the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe a special course of study and training, at home or abroad, for any naval cadet assigned to a staff corps."

The number of chief engineers with the relative rank of lieutenant commander or lieutenant is changed from 35 to 45. July 1, 1883, is fixed as the date on which promotions to the grade of commodore shall cease. The provision for the selection of candidates, for selection for rear admiral is stricken out and that allowing any commodore thus overslaughed to retire with the rank of rear admiral, and repealing sections 1446 and 1461, Rev. Stat. For these provisos the following is substituted:

And provided further, That no officer shall be promoted under the provision of this act unless his mental, moral and professional fitness shall have been established according to the provision of sections 1496 and 1497 of the Revised Statutes. And provided further, That whenever on an inquiry had pursuant to law, concerning the fitness of an officer of the Navy for promotion, it shall appear that such officer is unfit to perform at sea the duties of the place to which it is proposed to promote him, by reason of drunkenness, or from any cause arising from his own misconduct or want of capacity, not caused by or in consequence of the performance of his duty, he shall not be placed on the retired list of the Navy and shall be discharged.

This proviso is also added to the bill:

The active list of lieutenants in the Navy shall hereafter consist of 200, and until the number of lieutenants now on the active list of the Navy shall be reduced below the number of 200 no promotion shall be made to fill vacancies occurring in said grade; provided that no lieutenant now in service shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason of the provision of this act.

A proviso is added, requiring the Secretary to report his action concerning the closing of navy-yards to Congress, and his reasons therefor. For the proviso that no more than \$400,000 of the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair should be applied to the repair of wooden ships, a long section was added from Mr. Harris's bill for reconstructing the Navy. Mr. Harris, explaining it, said: "I had prepared three different amendments in the nature of substitutes for the provisions of this bill. One proposed an appropriation of \$10,000,000, to be spent under the guards and upon the system devised by the Committee on Naval Affairs, set forth in House bill No. 5001, and explained in the accompanying report. I afterward felt that perhaps on an appropriation bill this might be asking too much, and on consultation with the Committee on Appropriations I proposed to offer a substitute appropriating \$5,000,000, and authorizing the beginning of the construction of six ships of war, one ram and several tor-

pedo boats. But the appropriation of \$5,000,000 would not complete the work. Upon consultation of a few members of my committee, (for we have not been able to obtain a quorum of late,) and in obedience to the expressed desire of the Committee on Appropriations, I have at last consented to offer no substitute for any portion of this bill, but simply to move to apply to the appropriation of \$1,750,000 the same provision, guarding and directing the expenditure which we would have applied to the entire appropriation of \$10,000,000. Now, Mr. Chairman, all that we can do under the ruling of the Chair upon this bill is to decide whether or not this Government will begin the construction of some new cruising ships of war, and whether we shall in this bill provide for the sale of the old and utterly worthless ships which are costing for their care every year \$100,000. So that the Naval Committee, after all their labor and I think I am entitled to say honest and faithful labor, are able to get through the instrumentality and friendship of the Appropriations Committee \$500,000 only to commence the work which the Committee on Naval Affairs design for beginning the construction of two of the best ships of war which float on the ocean. For we want the best, or none. Now, sir, we are only authorizing the building of two ships here, but we establish a board of advice and survey to whom every proposition relating to these ships must be first submitted by the Secretary. The original bill which the Committee on Naval Affairs designed and proposed to submit for the consideration of the House contemplated the construction of two first-class ships, four of the second class, one steel ram, and several torpedo boats, and the amount contemplated for this purpose was estimated at \$10,000,000. In that bill we also provided for the board of advice and survey to take into consideration questions arising in connection with their construction. But this provides for only two ships, and yet it still provides for same protection to be derived from the experience and recommendations of the board of advice and survey. And this morning I have written for the first time an amendment which is appended to the printed amendment I submitted a few days since, that this board of survey and advice should, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, go forward and occupy their time devising plans, models, and specifications for other ships not authorized in this bill. I confess, sir, my gratification at being able to get once before the United States House of Representatives a proposition involving a policy for the future with regard to the American Navy. I trust the amendment will be adopted, and I believe if it is adopted we shall in the future have a navy worthy of our flag and worthy of the officers who belong to our Navy."

The provisos under the head of Bureau of Steam Engineering are amended to read as follows:

That no part of said sum shall be applied to the repair of the engines and machinery of wooden ships where the estimated cost of such repair shall exceed 30 per cent. of the estimated cost of new engines and machinery of the same character and power; that \$1,000,000 of the above amount shall be applied by the Secretary of the Navy to the following objects, namely: To building and fitting the turrets and pilot house of the iron-clad steamer *Miantonomoh*; to the launching to the best advantage of the iron-clad steamers *Monadnock*, *Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, and *Terror*; and to the completion of the engines and machinery of said vessels as he may on examination think most expedient and best for the interests of the service.

And that any part of the appropriation for said bureau not used as above specified may be applied toward the construction of engines and machinery of two new cruising vessels, provided for in the act. That all plans for the completion of the armor and armament of said iron-clad vessels provided for in this bill shall be submitted to the board of advice and survey created by this act for its approval or disapproval.

The proviso that the President may direct in writing that vessels may be sold at less than their appraised value is stricken out, and the following section is added at the end of the bill:

Sec. 3. Officers of the Navy shall, whenever the Secretary of the Navy may deem it advisable, be required to perform such duties at the Navy-yards and stations as have hitherto been performed by civil employees, paid from the appropriations for the civil establishment. And no official of the Navy whose pay is appropriated for in the bill shall be employed on any shore duty, unless the Secretary of the Navy shall authorize that the employment of an officer on such duty is required by the public interests, and shall so state in the order of employment; and all other officers when not at sea shall be placed on leave of absence or waiting orders, or furlough, as the Secretary of the Navy may decide.

Sec. 4. After all vacancies in the lower grades of the line and staff corps of the Navy and Marine Corps shall have been filled, nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the promotion into the appropriate corps and grades of not more than ten of the remaining graduates of the year at the conclusion of their six years' course, who may stand highest in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy.

We gave last week a report of the debate, including the synopsis sent by telegraph of the remarks of Mr. Hewitt on Thursday. We add here some extracts from Mr. Hewitt's speech, taken at random without endeavoring to maintain the connection. Much of his speech consisted in the repetition in a forcible and ef-



fective way, of facts which have already been brought to the notice of our readers in one form and another. Mr. Hewitt said:

In reference to building the new vessels the language is that the Secretary may use the money. There is no obligation imposed on him. The provision is permissive. While in regard to the completion of the monitors the language is that he shall expend a million of dollars, which is appropriated for their completion. This provision is mandatory and not permissive.

Now, whether this be accident or design, it seems to me that it gives the key to the delay which has taken place in reporting this bill and to the peculiar provisions of the bill. In other words, this is a bill designed in fact to secure the completion of the monitors.

I want this House to understand how dangerous is the system which allows the public money to be expended by the heads of bureaus responsible to the Secretary of the Navy, who from the very nature of the case must take their word as true, and who, being a civilian is not expected and cannot know the nature of the work going on in the various Navy-yards of the country. That same Secretary who was thus deceived, hood-winked, bamboozled—for there is no other word for it—by his head of bureau, Mr. Isaiah Hanscom, now brings a bill in here and asks us to appropriate money to finish this identical ship among others; that is to say, it may be one, for the Secretary has the right of selection, and being so he will most probably take the *Puritan* as one of those to be finished under this bill. I say this gentleman brings in a bill without one single safeguard provided against the waste and expenditure of the public money under a similar condition of affairs which may arise at any time. That is the moral I want to draw from this history of the monitors. I confirm every word that has been said by the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in regard to the importance of interposing between the Secretary and heads of bureaus the supervisory board, that shall take charge of the expenditures for the Navy Department. My purpose then to-day, and it is my sole purpose, for I would not revive these scandals for any mere personal annoyance, but I revive them only now in the public interest, that it shall be made impossible for any head of a bureau, honest or dishonest, to deceive the Secretary of the Navy so that he will be put into the humiliating attitude of saying to Congress that a ship is under repair at one place, when the facts of the matter are that it is twenty miles distant in a different yard, and no work being done upon it at all, while an entirely new ship is being built somewhere else.

Therefore take the money, if we are going to spend it, and let us cease to cry over spilled milk; let us use this money in doing some good work which will satisfy the just expectations of the country. For a Navy we want, and a Navy this country will always have. But, as I said the other day, it is a real Navy and not a sham Navy that the people of this country want. They are willing to wipe out the past; they are willing to forgive the men who have wasted their money, lawfully or unlawfully. But they say to us here, "Let there be an end to this business; now, go to work and give us a Navy." And I go hand in hand with my friend, the chairman of the committee, in his efforts. They have been most intelligent. We owe him a debt of gratitude for the manner in which he has pursued this business from the beginning to the end, and for that vast amount of testimony, most valuable and most suggestive, which he has taken in the course of this investigation. And if I intervened at any point in this matter, I want him to understand now that it was not my purpose to obstruct him but to help him.

One would infer from this report (the report on completing the monitors) that this application of money to finish the monitors was approved by three parties; first, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Chandler, who writes a letter recommending it. So far as I know, this is his first official act. I cannot say it is a very good beginning. I have great respect for the Secretary of the Navy, for his ability, and, when he knows his business, for his capacity to do work. I have experienced it myself in other spheres of action. No man ever did more faithful work for his party than he did in 1876; and if he does as good work for the Navy as he then did for the Republican party, he will be the best Secretary of the Navy we have ever had in this country. [Laughter.] He quotes Mr. Thompson, who he says recommends it, while Mr. Thompson simply acted upon the report of a board. He does not quote Mr. Hunt, who does not recommend it. Now, I think the value of the opinion of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Hunt and Mr. Chandler is just about equal, each to the other, as to this business of finishing monitors. It is very possible neither one of them ever saw a monitor; I am not quite sure about that, however.

Unless this bill be amended so as to provide for practical supervision in the expenditure of this money, either upon the monitors or upon new ships, I think I am justified in saying that it will be money absolutely thrown away; and perhaps it was intended to be thrown away. I do not know how this may be, but at any rate I think I may appeal to fair-minded men on both sides to concede the necessity of adopting proper safeguards as to the expenditure of this money.

I repeat that except in the case of the *Monadnock* they were ordered to be built by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, not only without authority of law, but, so far as can be ascertained, without authority from the President or Secretary of the Navy, unless the Secretary will tell us to-day that he gave the authority, and I hope he will tell us when he takes the floor. There is nothing on record to show that the Secretary ever gave such an order, and in the case of the *Puritan* work was done without even the knowledge of the officer's associates in the Department. Two of the bureaus—the Bureau of Construction and Repair, headed by that honest and able man, John Lenthall, and the Bureau of Steam-Engineering, headed by Isherwood—did not know that the order had been given; so these officers have stated.

Mr. Robeson—Does the gentleman know that Lenthall and Isherwood had neither of them been in the bureau for five years before that?

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—I said "without the knowledge of his associates in the Department." I did not say that they were heads of bureaus at the time. I know that the place was made too hot to hold those honest men.

As a further illustration of the attempt that has been made to throw dust in the eyes of Congress in relation to the comparative merits of these vessels, we find Mr. Roach recklessly declaring that the British iron-clad *Devastation* "could not enter the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, or any of the other ports" except Portland, Boston, and New London, owing to her great draught, and that "she could not carry coal enough for the purpose of crossing the ocean." He then proceeds to "compare the cost of the *Puritan* with that of similar ships on the other side of the water," and gives the cost of the *Inflexible*, *Devastation*, *Ajaz*, and other British vessels.

The ignorance displayed by Mr. Roach in his statement is the only excuse for his assertions. The qualities he ascribes to the ideal *Puritan* and other vessels that he is building exist only in his own imagination.

The irresponsible bureau system

a tried and

utterly failed. The engineers and constructors who have heretofore exerted the predominant influence in the Navy Department have proved themselves unworthy of confidence and incapable of designing a modern vessel of war. They retain their powerful influence over legislation and over the Navy solely because they control the expenditure of the largest part of the naval appropriation and know how to use the secret but irresistible influence of contractors.

The time has come when an end must be made to this baneful system of administration. I have entered into this long and tedious examination of the facts disclosed by the imperfect replies to my resolution of inquiry, demonstrating that the Navy "constructed" by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Robeson) was bad in design, extravagant in cost, worthless in its results, not in order to cast obloquy on him, but in order to show that the existing system, the same system which prevailed when he was Secretary, ought to be overthrown, and that not a dollar should be appropriated for completing monitors or building new ships until a supervising board is created, to be composed of the best trained officers of the Navy in their respective departments, into whose hands the work of planning and building a new navy shall be placed. To pursue any other course is to invite a repetition of the scandals, of the blunders, and of the disgrace which are connected with the administration of the Navy since the close of the war.

I had intended to say something in regard to guns, but the subject is too large for present treatment. But guns must precede ships. We have not a single gun in the Navy which to-day is of any real value. It will require three years to produce the first cast steel 10-inch rifled gun for either the monitors or the new ships.

Why then worry now in an appropriation bill about monitors or new ships, when we have made and are making no provision for the armament? The condition precedent is a 100-ton steam rammer. This does not exist in this country. It will cost a million of dollars, and cannot be built in less than two or three years.

If we had an advisory board of control they would not ask for monitors or new ships now, but they would ask us to get ready to produce guns, without which ships are of no use. In this respect the appropriation bill is fatally defective, and the only safe thing is to strike out the items which give money for ships we cannot arm, and make provision for building the guns which must be ready when the ships are built.

In reply to the charge that the bill had been held back for a sinister purpose Mr. Hisecock said: "It was determined that the session should not end without the adoption of certain measures the majority believe to be of pressing importance to the country. There has been no design to hold back this bill or any other bill to prevent their proper consideration. That has not been the purpose; but this bill and the other appropriation bills have been held back for reasons which I have no hesitation in frankly avowing to the House and to the country. And they have never been concealed. This side of the House were disposed to compel, and have compelled from this House, the consideration of certain questions, and we held back this bill, the legislative bill, and the sundry civil bill to compel that consideration. We were disposed to compel the consideration of certain election cases, the title of certain gentlemen to their seats here. We held back this bill, and the others to which I have referred, in order that we might compel their consideration, and we did compel it. We held back these bills until we had compelled the consideration of the \$23,000,000 bill of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, which provided a reduction of about that amount in the internal revenue taxes of the country. We avowed our purpose at the time, and it was well understood. And we held back these bills for still other reasons of public importance. We compelled the consideration of the revenue bill to which I have referred; and we held back the appropriation bills until we had also compelled the consideration of the bill extending the charters of the national banks. . . . In this connection I ask the committee to consider the attitude now and heretofore of the Democratic party upon the question of giving to the country a navy. My colleague from New York says that the United States must have a navy; that he is in favor of it. He takes that position as boldly and as openly as I do. But if you bring before the House any measure to provide for building one, he places himself at the head of the opposition to it. I am willing to declare that you might allow him to write a bill to provide for building new ships, and distinguished and patriotic as he is, he will refuse to support that bill if a Republican administration is in power. . . . Gentlemen on the other side are constantly howling in favor of a Navy for the United States. They are always in favor of a Navy, provided a Republican administration is not to be responsible for it, or is not to have the credit of it."

With reference to the feature of the bill relating to the commanders and admirals Mr. Robeson said:

In a time of peace admirals are appointed as men grow old, only the survival of the stupidest on the roll instead of the promotion of the best. [Laughter and applause.] That is true. The man with brains and energy, the man of character and activity, wears out and frets out before he has a chance to reach the rewards of his profession. But the man who takes neither interest in his country nor in his service, but who vegetates along from year to year on the pay his country gives him, survives, and, by reason of lapse of time, when he gets too old to do duty he is made a rear-admiral to command the fleets of the country. That is just what happens now, with a few highly honorable exceptions. The brains, the capacity, the nerve, the advancement, the talent, the progression of the Navy has no chance.

Now, then, who does it interfere with? We have cut down the staff officers of this Navy about one hundred and

forty-five by this bill. We strike at the line with even handed justice. Whom do we strike? We strike the twenty-five commodores, men who have no parallel in any naval service in the world.

No naval system of any European country has a commodore. He is too big for a ship and too small for a squadron. [Laughter and applause.] He can command nothing but a navy-yard, or be the chief of a bureau. We never had him in the service before the war. Post captain was the highest legal grade in the service. Men were called commodores by courtesy when they had commanded squadrons. All our naval battles were fought and carried by captains.

When we came to reorganize the Army and Navy, in order that there might be a regulation of even precedence, in order that there might be some officer to correspond with brigadier general in the Army, a new grade was created, one-half horse and one-half alligator, [great laughter.] good for nothing in any organization of the service in the world.

There are many honorable men among them. They could not help getting there. Anno Domini was too much for them. [Laughter.] They were growing old and were promoted in the regular course of succession from captains to commodores.

We propose this: That the admirals of the Navy who are to command our fleets in time of war, who are to do the directing and fighting, shall be taken by selection, not by this regular course of degradation, but shall be taken by selection from the whole list of captains.

Mr. Robeson explained the purpose of this legislation to be to put an end to the existing antagonisms in the service, and Mr. Knott said:

I am in favor, Mr. Chairman, of the provision as it now stands, simply because it is, in my judgment, a step in the right direction. It is a step toward the final abolition of a large class of officers in the naval service who are as utterly useless and unnecessary as would be a fifth wheel to a wagon. I allude to officers on the staff corps. I maintain, sir, that our cadet midshipmen are educated in the course through which they are required to pass at the academy in all the branches necessary to fit them for the discharge of any duty required of any staff officer.

While this is true, sir, we have pay directors appointed from civil life with the rank of captain, and inspectors with the rank of commander, chief engineers with the rank of captains, and chief engineers of the rank of commanders, and so on with paymasters, assistant paymasters, assistant engineers, and passed assistant engineers, corresponding in rank with the various ranks in the line. Now, sir, when a line officer is abundantly competent and qualified by education to discharge any of the functions of a staff officer, I see no reason why, when occasion requires, he shall not be assigned to that duty instead of having a separate office instituted and maintained at the public expense for that purpose. Take, for instance, our engineers. We have, as has been intimated already by the honorable gentleman from New Jersey, ten engineers to every vessel we have in commission, the functions of which might be as easily performed by officers detailed from the line, and possibly better performed in some cases. I have nothing personally to allege against any gentleman in the engineer service of the Navy, nothing whatever; but I know from personal observation, as well as from information, that there is not one of them whose functions may not be well enough, perhaps better, performed by an officer detailed from the line.

While we have ten engineers to every steam vessel in commission, in the French navy they have no engineers at all. They have artificers, who go down into the engine room and do the work; and, by the way, that is practically what we are compelled to have now.

Our engineers, with their kid gloves on and handsome uniforms, do not go into the engine room and perform the duties technically of the engineer. That is done by artificers; and I doubt very much if there is one of them in the whole Navy who ever entered the man-hole of a boiler in his life. I say, therefore, that there is little need for this class of officers, since the work is done by the same class of persons who are employed in the French navy for that purpose. With one hundred and seventeen steam vessels in that navy they have only seventy-eight machinists; and in the English navy they have only three engineers to the vessel in commission, and they are, as I am informed, seriously entertaining the proposition of abolishing them and employing artificers such as are employed in the engine room of the merchant marine of that great nation.

Of the Navy-yards Mr. Robeson said: "We provide for shutting up substantially several of the Navy-yards where work is being done. The statistics of the Navy Department show that during the last five years—and I quote the figures for those years only because it is convenient, the system was just as vicious under my control as it was under that of my successors, but I could not escape from it any more than they could—the statistics show that in the last five years for \$11,950,000 or near that sum, expended in labor and materials in the various Navy-yards on the Atlantic coast, \$10,500,000 was expended in the maintenance of the yards and civil service necessary to expend that labor. If you have a business worth \$100,000, and yet it takes \$99,000 to pay your store rent and your clerks, that is the difficulty; I cannot help it."

Mr. Shallenberger moved to strike out the new legislation in the bill which proposes to change the entire engineer corps of the Naval Academy. This amendment was lost. In discussing it Mr. S. said: "When the distinguished gentleman from New York says that the staff corps of the Navy is larger than it was in 1864, I desire to take issue with him. When he says that the line of the Navy is larger than it was in 1864, I heartily agree with him. The unfortunate thing about this bill is that while it strikes down the staff corps, a corps which has a larger proportion of its officers on active duty than any other—while it strikes that corps down in some instances from 50 to 100 per cent., including the engineers, it does not at all reduce directly the number of the line officers of the Navy, which is greatly in excess of the needs of the Navy."

Mr. Bowman moved to amend so as to allow appointments to the various staff corps to be made from civil life and not from the Academy, but this amendment



was rejected. Mr. Atkins asked: Are not appointments to the Naval Academy now open to persons in civil life? Mr. Bowman—No, sir. Mr. Atkins—Then where do the appointees come from? Mr. Bowman—If the gentleman will allow me to answer, I will say that these appointments, though made from civil life, are made upon the nominations of Congressmen, and are thus confined to a few hundred; they are not open to the great body of mechanics or men in the country; there is no open competition from civil life.

I am willing, if there is any opprobrium in it, to stand here the advocate of the right to free competition and the right of mechanics, even if not educated in a naval academy, even if not scholars, even if not posted in Greek and Latin and French and grammar and the higher mathematics, to come in here and be master shipwrights; for to be a constructor in the Navy Department is to be an expert shipwright, if the appointments are made as they ought to be. Mr. Robeson—The future Navy is to be of iron and steel, and not to be constructed by the axes of shipwrights, but upon lines and displacements."

Mr. Atkins made the point of order against the proviso to retire commodores with the rank of rear admirals that it was against the rule as it did not reduce expenses but the point was overruled by the chairman who held that the whole section should be taken together and construed together.

The following, on motion of Mr. Kasson, was ruled out, as changing existing law without retrenching expenditures, "And the provisions of the laws retiring other naval officers shall apply in all respects to the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Navy."

Mr. Calkins moved to strike out from the bill the provision abolishing the grade of Commodore, arguing that it was unjust and unwise to deprive the captains of the promotion they had looked forward to and which had been substantially promised them. "As to the saving, it amounts to only \$7,000 a year—a mere bagatelle, a pittance; no man can ground his vote upon that."

Mr. Robeson replying said; "Who is injured by this? Not the young men of the Navy. The only people who are possibly injured are a few captains who stand near the top of the list, and they are injured, how? Because we have provided that there shall be no more promotions to the rank of commodores and it shall die out. Twenty-five or thirty in the rank of captain will remain captains for the next ten or fifteen years anyhow. Five or six years will enable us to get clear, under this process, of this grade of commodore without doing any injury to any individual man, and the men that are now in the body of the captaincy, or who are in the body of the commanderships, will then be just twenty-five numbers nearer the head of the list."

The debate on this proposition was resumed the next day, Saturday, and the motion to strike out this provision of the bill was favored by Messrs. Dezenendorf, Robinson of Massachusetts, Blackburn, McLane, Bragg, and Curtin. Mr. Blackburn said that if this method of selection is adopted, "you will have the somewhat novel, and certainly not pleasing, spectacle presented of five officers of equal grade and rank, saving date of commission, all struggling through political influence; and through extraneous influence, to induce favorable action on the part of the Executive; and four of the five necessarily endeavoring to defeat the just aspirations of the others." Mr. McLane said: "A more vicious mode of promotion could not be devised. With what propriety should five officers, who are already admirals, decide which of their brother officers shall come into their corps? Why open all this matter to the favoritism and personal caprice of men in the service? They are the last in the world who ought to be selected to indicate who shall be promoted to their own grade." If anybody was useless it was he said the admirals, though he did not propose to interfere with them. Mr. Bragg said:

Mr. Chairman, I do not profess to have any very great familiarity with the Navy; but I do profess to have some knowledge of the operations of the "kitchen cabinet," whose members wine and dine and leg about Washington from Department to Department until influence is secured by which, in times of peace, incompetent men under the power of selection are placed over the heads of better men than they—men upon whom the country relies when it needs service.

I am in favor of making appointments by selection in time of war; for then the merit of the man will compel the appointing power to make the selection from the proper officers. But when we make selections for "piping times of peace" we have the "kitchen cabinet" making soft places for their friends, while soldiers and sailors of merit are compelled to hold subordinate positions until war brings them again to the front.

It is utterly impossible in the way society is organized and political influences brought to bear in this country in times of peace to give the power of promotion by selection and have it properly exercised. Look at the Army. See men who are junior in rank, not superior in merit, not superior in qualification, not superior in action in the field, appointed over the heads of their seniors, who, while the appointees were mere brigade commanders, commanded corps and

brought honor and glory to the American flag. They are appointed why? Because by marriage or by some other relation they reach the Presidential ear. The soldier is trucked down and the favorite promoted.

I hope the provision will be stricken from the bill.

Some debate arose as to the propriety of shutting up the Navy-yards on the motion of Mr. Bowman to increase the appropriation for the civil establishment of Navy-yards and stations from \$5,208.63 to \$10,417.25. The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Bayne moved to amend by adding "that the guns hereafter provided for shall be made on not less than two of the latest improved systems of breech-loading." This motion was lost.

Mr. Thomas said: "The investigation that was had by the Committee on Naval Affairs disclosed the most wonderful state of affairs in the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department that the world has ever seen. It is only equaled by the man whom Gulliver found in the island of Laputa, who had been engaged for eight years endeavoring to extract sunbeams from cucumbers with a view of warming the king's garden on raw days. [Laughter.] This Ordnance Bureau is in itself an experiment; it is continually engaged in some of the most hair-brained experiments that have ever been heard of. The officers of that bureau seem to learn nothing from the experience of other nations. They seem to have been hung up on the pegs of the past, and to be able to learn no lessons of wisdom whatever from the experiments of intelligent investigators in other nations of the world on the subject of naval ordnance. That bureau is simply expending the people's money to keep up a kind of experimental shop and to gratify the taste of some inquiring minds, chiefly that of the head of the bureau."

Mr. Harris moved to increase the appropriation for torpedoes to \$300,000, but this was rejected, in spite of his argument showing the importance of this means of destruction.

A motion of Mr. Reagan to preserve the Pensacola Navy-yard for repairs of vessels was lost, as were similar motions by Mr. Talbot and Mr. Bowman concerning the Washington and Boston yards. A motion of Mr. Dezenendorf to appoint a Congressional Commission to report on the subject of abolishing yards was ruled out on a point of order.

An amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. Whitthorne requiring the Secretary to report to Congress his action concerning Navy-yards and his reasons therefor.

The section concerning the repair of wooden vessels was stricken out after being changed so as to limit repairs of wooden vessels to 90 per cent. of the estimated cost of a new vessel of the same size. A motion to take off \$250,000 from the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs was lost after a lively debate, in the course of which Mr. Belmont found opportunity to give his views at length on the subject of what he regards as the bungling and dishonest management by the State Department of our relations with Chili and Peru. The House adopted an amendment by Mr. Harris to apply any portion of the \$1,750,000 for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs not required for the purpose towards the construction of two new cruising vessels of war described in the amendment.

The monitor controversy was revived on the motion of Mr. Hewitt to strike out the appropriation of one million dollars to complete them. Mr. Hewitt's amendment was rejected, 46 to 68. Mr. Hewitt then moved an amendment requiring the work on the monitors to be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidders who would give security, and who should have the right to do the work at any of the Navy-yards or elsewhere in this country. Mr. Robeson opposed the amendment on the ground that it would allow any bidders—the Mackays or any other adventures—to come in and bid. Mr. Hewitt said that his object was not for the encouragement of bidders. He trusted that the day for bidders in the Navy Department had gone by. After further discussion, in which Mr. Robeson resented and repelled an allusion by Mr. Hewitt to past plundering in the matters of these monitors, Hewitt's amendment was rejected, 45 to 76. Mr. Holman ordered an amendment providing for letting the work on the monitors by contract after advertisement, and to the lowest bidder. This was also rejected after debate, 53 to 84. An amendment by Mr. Holman prohibiting the use of any money appropriated in the bill being used for political purposes or being paid in political assessments was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Robeson declared that the *Miantonomoh*, which "floats like a duck," according to Admiral Porter, and is from a foot to eighteen inches higher out of water than was calculated, was condemned by Mr. Lenthall and Mr. Isherwood as liable to sink if launched. He said:

These very men upon whose authority we are now asked to condemn the sister vessels of the *Miantonomoh*, gave as

their solemn opinion as experts that she would sink when launched. These other vessels, except the *Puritan*, are sister ships exactly, line for line, inch for inch, weight for weight, with this difference in favor of the others, that the *Miantonomoh* is armored with iron, that the new ones may be armored with steel, lighter, with more floating capacity than even the *Miantonomoh*.

All this subject matter was examined over and over again. Board after board has been appointed to investigate it; 18 officers in the various bureaus, line officers, rear admirals, commodores, engineers, naval constructors—five engineers, I believe, and four contractors—have all recommended the completion of these vessels, saying that, with small modifications which they recommended, principally in the character and arrangement of the armor, but only amounting to about \$12,000, they will be the best vessels we can have. But one single person appears upon the record, Mr. John Lenthall, as opposing them, and upon him the gentleman from New York [Mr. Hewitt] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Whitthorne] take their stand.

Now, Mr. Lenthall, like Mr. Hanson, is dead. I have nothing to say against him. But I do say that he was an old ship-builder of the ship carpenter type; and when the original *Monitor* was proposed to be built he threw so many obstructions in its way during the war that it had to be taken from the Bureau of Construction and Repair, of which he was the head, and given to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, under old Admiral Joe Smith; that the only vessels that were built by that bureau in the shape of iron clads were what were called the river and harbor monitors, which, before they were even finished, had to be raised in their free boards, being the origin of the claims of the iron clad contractors of that period, of which we have heard so much, and twenty-two other vessels. What were they? They were the light draught monitors, built under the supervision of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, with Mr. Lenthall at its head, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering, of which Mr. Isherwood was the head; and when they came to be launched it was found they were absolutely good for nothing. They would not carry guns or men, but they flooded their decks under water before they had any stores or armor on board; and yet in the face of that fact this is the authority standing alone and unsupported against all of these other naval authorities, upon which we are asked to condemn the monitors.

#### THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Aside from the lively debate in the House this week on the Naval Appropriation bill, Congress has done but little of importance for the Army or Navy. The many important measures on the calendars of the two Houses stand a small chance of consideration, as but one or two weeks more remain before the session closes, and the greater portion of that time will be devoted to the two remaining Appropriation bills, the Naval, which will reach the Senate this week, and the sundry civil which has not been reported to the House yet. Committee work has been at a standstill also, not a single report having been submitted from either committee during the entire week. This is due partly to the holiday on Tuesday, that being the day when all the committees, except the Senate Naval committee, meet. This committee on Wednesday acted favorably on the Navy nominations to the Senate last week, as did also the Military committee on the Army nominations. The nomination of Surgeon General Crane will not be acted upon until next week.

Resolutions were passed in the Senate on Thursday to print Commodore R. W. Shufeldt's report of his cruise around the world, the report of Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., on the problem of inter oceanic communication by way of the American Isthmus; 2,500 additional copies of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion; 2,500 copies of the annual report of the Chief Signal Officer for the year 1881, and 1,500 copies of the Surgeon General of the Navy for the year 1881.

S. 1606, for the relief of George A. Jaeger, has been reported in the Senate, June 27, amended so as to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to ascertain and determine the actual value of the personal effects lost by George A. Jaeger, late lieutenant in the 12th United States Infantry, by the burning of his quarters at Camp Halleck, Nevada, on October 7, 1874, without fault or neglect on his part, and to pay the amount so ascertained out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no allowance shall be made for any property except what was useful, necessary, and proper for such an officer while in quarters engaged in the service in the line of duty, or exceeding in amount the sum of \$500.

#### BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. R. 85, by Mr. George, to permit the erection of a statue of Garibaldi on the grounds of the National Cemetery at Vicksburg. *Resolved, etc.*: That permission be, and the same is hereby, given for the erection of a statue of the Italian patriot Gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi on such suitable place in the grounds of the National Cemetery at Vicksburg as may be designated under the directions of the Secretary of War. To the Senate Military Committee.

S. 2005, by Mr. Hampton, for the relief of Jesse Benton Fremont, authorizing the payment to her of the cash value, with interest, from the date of occupation, of the land, and improvements thereon, at Point San Jose, in the city of San Francisco, which she purchased from Mark Braunsgeln, by deed dated Sept. 23, 1860, and known as Black Point, and which was seized by the United States for military purposes in the year 1863, and is still held by the United States.

If the Secretary of War shall decide that the land in question is no longer necessary to be held for military purposes, and that he deems it consistent with the interests of the United States to surrender possession of the same, he shall deliver the possession of said property to the said Jesse Benton Fremont, with all the fixtures and permanent improvements thereon, and in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims.

L. B. 6394, by Mr. Bliss, to authorize assimilated rank to warrant officers of the U. S. Navy known as ship carpenters. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to give assimilated rank to the warrant officers of the Navy known as ship carpenters, as follows: First five years to rank as midshipmen; second five years to rank as ensigns; after ten years' service to rank as masters; and at the age of sixty-two to be retired as lieutenants. During the first ten years' service to be known as master carpenters; and after ten years' service to be known as chief carpenters in the U. S. Navy, and their names borne on the Navy Register as such. To the House Naval Committee.



THE U. S. S. ONWARD, S. PACIFIC STATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

One of the most useless expenses that I know of in our Navy is this worthless rotten ship, used as a store ship, where everything she has on board can be purchased at less expense or the same expense as in the United States. Her official establishment as per latest register (1882) is:

1 Lieutenant Commander.....	\$2,800
1 Master.....	1,800
1 Passed Assistant Surgeon.....	2,200
1 Gunner.....	1,400
1 Carpenter.....	1,400
	\$9,600

To which should be added a boat's crew, etc., of enlisted men.

The *Onward* makes one of the Pacific squadron—though known for over ten years to be utterly unseaworthy by all foreign nations. It is absurd to continue her on our Navy list.

Seven years ago she was reported as unseaworthy. Our naval supplies on the South Pacific for the two or three vessels of our squadron on that station can be obtained at Callao or Valparaiso in open market at much less expense than keeping up this rotten sailing ship, the relic of a past age. U. S. N.

RECOGNITION FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In common with all enlisted men I am glad that, though slowly, we are receiving consideration at the hands of our law-makers. I refer to the bill introduced for the retirement of non-commissioned officers.

There are some points about the bill, however, which we believe are open to criticism. In an Army such as ours, dependent almost for the air it breathes, upon an annual appropriation, there is not permanency enough to make the holding of the position of non-commissioned officer for fifteen years within the probability of best endeavor.

Promotion is often made more from necessity than merit. I have known men to be promoted because they were six feet high, when they had no record, good or bad, in the regiment—a commanding military presence and the evident capability to confine an offender without assistance, being the sole recommendation. I have known men to be reduced for reasons so slight that a Court-martial would have had no grounds to act on. Some years ago reduction by order was more common than it is now, however.

Sixteen years' service has given me some experience and some authority to question the benefits to be derived from this bill, and, although I have no axe to grind, yet I am of the opinion, and I believe I voice the opinion of a very large majority of the Army, when I say that justice to the Army demands a bill which will give retirement at the grade held on completion of from twenty to thirty years' service, and not conditional upon being a non-commissioned officer close upon half a military lifetime. The first is justice, the last is partial justice.

Let us suppose a bill introduced in Congress that only officers who had attained to the rank of lieutenant-colonel could be retired, and that all below that rank, no matter how long they had served, would be turned out to grass when they had become too old. I think such a bill would soon be heard from, and many a facile pen would be wielded in condemnation which now lies idle and unconcerned.

I assure the JOURNAL I write from no captious motive, nor to cast any reflection on the manner of making or breaking "non-coms," but I submit that they are made and unmade for reasons too slight to justify the action, except we look at it from the standpoint that there is plenty of material always on hand. The result is obvious: the small number eligible under the bill will be far below the number meritoriously entitled to its benefits. Let the bill be amended then and give us retirement for length of honorable and faithful service in whatever grade.

It may be contended that length of service is already provided for in the Soldier's Home at Washington. If the Home is regarded by some as an adequate reward for induricity incident to honorable, long, and faithful service, there are few in the Army that believe it, and if there is one man in all the Army that looks forward to the time when he will "turn in his kit" and become an inmate of it with pleasure, let us hear from him. I do not believe there is one. The Soldier's Home is a charnel-house of dead and buried hopes and over its entrance should bear the inscription: "Let all who enter here abandon hope." That food, raiment, and shelter is furnished to its inmates by their fellow-soldiers is a fact, but that it is a place of even comparative happiness is open to question. As the Home is supported by the enlisted men of the Army—and we wish it to continue for those who wish to enjoy its benefits—that fact does not relieve the Government of its duty to help us to enjoy the remnant of a life spent in its service with our own kindred and friends. Does the Government think that its soldiers are men who have no relatives, no home associations, none with whom they wish to spend their last few days? Or does it wish only to invite men to enter its service who have been bereft or are destitute of these amenities of life? If so, then the present provisions for their care when they become old or infirm are adequate and suitable.

I am unwilling to believe that this is so, but rather that our country wants its people to be its defenders and to treat them with the consideration due to men who voluntarily pledge their lives in its defence, and who freely shed their blood year after year in throwing open to settlement its vast domain.

After all is said and done, what we want individually and what the Army as a whole requires—stopping desertions, building up and maintaining a faithful nucleus

around which to mobilize large armies in the nation's peril—is retirement on pay of grade held on completion of from twenty to thirty years' service.

This letter may be too long, but I cannot feel otherwise than that the importance of the subject demands a longer and a better letter than I am able to produce and more space than it would be fair to ask you to give gratuitously. M.

SHAM REFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The abuse of discretionary retirement by the President at sixty-two years of age seems likely to flourish more vigorously than before. The efforts of the Army to reform it have failed most disastrously.

It seems never to have occurred to any of the friends of compulsory retirement in or out of Congress that section 1244 of the Revised Statutes should be repealed, even had 63 years been made the compulsory age. In that case it would have become inoperative; now, it practically nullifies the hoped for reform, and makes it a sham reform indeed. What we want is something like the following: "When any officer of the Army (below the rank of lieutenant-general) attains the age of sixty-two years he shall be placed upon the retired list, to the number upon which list there shall be no limit. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with these provisions are hereby repealed." Shall we ever get this? X.

CONGRESS'S OPINION OF COMPOUNDING LONGEVITY.

An appropriation of \$550,000 was added to the Legislative Appropriation bill in the Senate on Saturday last for the payment of arrears of pay to officers and soldiers of the United States Army which may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department up to June 30, 1863; also \$25,000 for accrued longevity pay of officers of the Marine Corps, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Tyler; and \$50,000 for accrued mileage to naval officers and officers of the Marine Corps under the act approved June 30, 1876, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Temple.

In reference to the first appropriation the following discussion arose:

Mr. Pendleton—That proposed appropriation may be all right, and I have no doubt a very satisfactory explanation can be made; but it seems to me the increase is so large that we ought to have it explained.

Mr. Hale—It is a very large increase, and it is an instance of the claims which are constantly being made upon the Treasury by the officers of the Army and Navy in the nature of increase of allowances. Under the law relating to what is known as longevity pay, an officer in the Army and in the Marine Corps adds a percentage of his pay for every five years' service—10 per cent. If he starts at \$2,000, in five years the longevity gives him \$2,200; in five years more, he gets \$200 more; in five years more, \$200 more. That has been the theory upon which longevity pay has been estimated.

Some years ago a very ingenious person, whether in the Army or some attorney outside of the Army, conceived the notion that the longevity pay should be compounded; that is, if an officer starting at \$2,000 salary in five years gets \$200 more, 10 per cent. is added to that, and when he comes to the second five years the 10 per cent. is reckoned, not upon the \$2,000, but upon the \$2,200, thus compounding the longevity pay. The accounting officer of the Treasury resisted it, of course, and the matter was carried into the court. It was decided against the Government, and the Treasury finds itself now confronted with this new demand that it has got to pay.

Mr. Morgan—What court was it carried into?  
Mr. Hale—The Supreme Court, in the famous Tyler case. The claims are coming in. I will say to the Senator from Ohio and to the Senate that the committee has put in an additional \$525,000, but that is not going to pay all. When these claims have all come in they will aggregate perhaps considerably more than a million dollars to come out of the Treasury.

This is a thing which can be cured for the future, and that has already been done, because upon the Army appropriation bill the Appropriations Committee reported a clause providing in terms as distinct as the ingenuity of the committee could make it, with a hope that there might be some possibility of holding these officers to a rule such as everybody else besides them understands with reference to their pay. It may be a hopeless task, but that has been attempted and it has been cured so far as it can be. That is the reason why this appropriation is proposed.

Mr. Dawes—The law is altered now.  
Mr. Hale—Yes, the law is altered now by statute, but this is a claim which cannot be avoided. It is a claim which has passed through the courts, and has been submitted to a final adjudication, and they are entitled to it, and get their pay.

Mr. Maxey—Has it been corrected so as to bring it back to what was evidently the original purpose, to add the percentage only on the starting pay? Is there any statute that makes it right now?

Mr. Hale—I endeavored to show that this has been cured so that hereafter the 10 per cent. will be reckoned upon the original starting pay.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia—It was so provided in the Army appropriation bill.

Mr. Hale—Which has already passed and become a law. I made a reckoning in a certain case that in a single year it made a difference of over \$400. Senators can easily see how soon it will roll up to a million dollars when applied to the Army.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z. asks: Will Gen. Hancock take command of the Army when Gen. Sherman retires? Ans.—No. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan is the next in order.

Nemo asks: What are the different branches of education a non-commissioned officer will have to know to pass an examination for a commission, and what books would require to be studied? Ans.—They are too numerous to give a complete list. Endeavor to acquire a good English education and you will doubtless be qualified to pass, other things, such as conduct, etc., being all right.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the hands of ex-Secretary Robeson the besom of reform sweeps widely and deeply. Leaving one side the question as to the propriety of embodying such radical measures of change as are proposed, it cannot be denied that no measure of such vital importance to the organization of the Navy has been, of late years at least, proposed in Congress. Those officers who have been struggling for such changes as the amalgamation and consequent homogeneity of the various corps in the Service, must feel greatly encouraged at seeing their cherished plans receive the endorsement of even one Congressman. You have frequently urged in your columns the imperative necessity for the passage of a law reducing the number of graduates in both the line and engineer corps. Although the provisions of the proposed bill are not exactly those that we would approve of in the future utopian Navy, yet they go a very long way in that direction. If by the passage of this or of any other like bill, there be removed from the arena of naval strife the vexed questions of line and staff, and of relative and positive rank, an infinite amount of good will be accomplished, and the Navy of the future will be as united as that of the past has been in a state of disunion.

There are many other features of the bill which are in the line of what may be called the advanced thought of the Navy, and while their enactment is perhaps somewhat problematical, yet it must be gratifying to naval officers that some one has at length taken up the question of the proper organization of the Service, and that there will be at least a discussion upon the floor of the House regarding it.

There can be little doubt that the provisions which reduce the civil establishments of the various yards, and which will tend, if they become law, to reduce to a minimum the political pressure not unfrequently employed, will receive the hearty approval of the service at large. Nor can the sale of old and worthless vessels be otherwise than welcomed. It will be of great benefit to the Service to have the country understand exactly the condition of its naval defences, and we may hope that, as a result of the discussion sure to be provoked by this bill, there will be a permanent improvement in the Navy. NAVY.

(From the Boston Herald.)

EX-SECRETARY GEO. W. ROBESON.

THE WEAK POINT IN HIS CHARACTER.

I HAD an interesting talk about Robeson the other day with a New Jersey man who has long known him well, both in a social and in a political way, and who has himself been prominent in the Republican councils of that State, says the New York correspondent of the Springfield Republican. I asked him how the ex-Secretary of the Navy was really regarded by Jersey men. He replied that, while Robeson was not popular in the way in which Blaine has always been popular in Maine, he was generally considered by Republicans the ablest man in their party, and he believed that, if they elected the next Legislature, he would be chosen as McPherson's successor in the Senate. He declared that the charges which have been made against his management of the Navy Department have had but little effect upon his standing, and would have less weight against his election as Senator than the locality argument, which might be urged in view of Sewell's coming from the same part of the State. As to his personal opinion about Robeson's conduct as Secretary, he said that he had been carefully through all the records of the investigation which was made, and had come to the conclusion that there was nothing to show him guilty of corruption. That he was remiss, he said, must be admitted, but he attributed all the trouble to what he declared had always been the weakest point in Robeson's character—not dishonesty, but laziness. "There never was a man," he added, "who hated work as George Robeson does. When he is once waked up, he will 'put in like a good fellow,' but the trouble is to wake him up. There is no doubt that he allowed bills and approved contracts which he ought not to have done, but I believe the reason was because he was too lazy to study them up, and took the word of subordinates he trusted, who assured him that everything was all right." "But," I asked this believer in the ex-Secretary, "how do you account for it that Robeson went into the Navy Department poor and came out rich, if he was not corrupt?" "You are wrong in both your premises," he replied. "Robeson was not a poor man when he went to Washington. His father's family was in good circumstances, and he inherited some property. Moreover, he is not a rich man now. I happen to know of one or two things he has done within the last year or two," which he proceeded to describe, "that a man who had plenty of money at command would not be under the necessity of doing." My informant went on to say that the widow of Commodore Aulick, whom Robeson married a few years ago, was possessed of considerable property, and that the couple were thus able to live in good style, but he had never seen any signs that they were "rolling in ill-gotten gains," while, on the other hand, he had pretty good evidence that the ex-Secretary was not a man of wealth. He recalled the circumstances of Robeson's appointment, which furnished a striking illustration of the happy-go-lucky system on which Grant ran his administration. Poor old Borie, whose selection as Secretary of the Navy was such a surprise to the country, had concluded to give up a place which he should never have tried to fill. Grant was still anxious to show his regard for the wealthy Philadelphian, and asked him if he hadn't a friend whom he would like to pick out for the succession. Borie had long known and admired Robeson, and recommended him for the place. Grant had never seen or heard of Robeson, but he considered that no reason against selecting him, provided he liked his looks. The



President and some of the Cabinet were just about starting on a trip to New England, so Grant asked Borie to invite Robeson to go along as one of the party. He went, Grant took a fancy to him as soon as he saw him, and one day he offered him Borie's place. Robeson was thunderstruck, and, when he went back to New Jersey and found his friends incredulous about his tale, he laughingly said: "I don't wonder you laugh at the idea, boys. I could hardly believe it wasn't a joke myself. But it is a fact." And a very solid fact it certainly proved for the country.

#### THE PENSION LIST.

The following information obtained from a memorandum recently compiled by the Commissioner of Pensions is interesting. The actual amount paid for pensions on account of the late war to March 1, 1882, is \$500,781,950. It is estimated that there are now on the pension-roll the names of 250,000 pensioners of the late war. This does not include 30,000 (estimated) service pensions on account of the war of 1812. The annual value of the 250,000 late war pensions is \$27,500,000, and of the 30,000 war of 1812 pensions \$2,800,000, or an aggregate annual value in all of \$30,300,000. Estimating the disbursements for May and June, the total paid for pensions during the current fiscal year will not vary much from \$65,000,000. On April 1, 1882, there were on file 217,163 pending claims which, if allowed, would be entitled to arrears. Estimating 17½ per cent. for rejection and \$1,200 as the average arrears in each case, there would be paid, if allowed within the year, the sum of \$214,990,800. There are 53,179 pending claims which were filed subsequent to the limitation imposed by the Arrears act, and when allowed, pension commences from date of filing. Deduct 17½ per cent. for rejection, and the average first payment would be one year's pension, at \$110 per case, or \$4,826,030. If the two classes just referred to should be at once added to the roll (233,033), it would increase the annual value of pensions \$24,500,000, which, added to the present annual value, (\$30,300,000) would be \$54,800,000.

#### HOW CUSTER TOOK A DISAPPOINTMENT.

"It was on one night on the Rappahannock, in the winter of 1863-4," said Captain Hazleton. "Everybody knows the circumstance of Custer's promotion to a generalship over officers who ranked him. Of course it created considerable jealousy, and there was no end of intriguing against the brave young officer, who would have been greatly admired, but for his rapid advance, even by those who now in their jealousy could see no better course than to oppose him. Custer was not a blind man, and keenly felt the jealous opposition brought to bear against him. One night a number of officers were visiting at Custer's camp and passing a pleasant evening. While the festivities were at their height and every one enjoying himself, an orderly rode up with a communication for General Custer. The General opened and read it. It was an order relieving him from command of his brigade; that was all—there being no explanation of what was to be done with him. Without a word Custer went to his best horse, bridled him with his own hands, mounted and was away like the wind to the fields, his long hair floating behind him, as his horse took fences and ditches in his master's favorite accomplishment. For some time he was engaged in the mad ride over fields and streams when another orderly rode up to where the other officers sat looking at and admiring him the distant rider, and asked for Gen. Custer. 'There he is over in yonder field,' said an aide, pointing to man and horse, then taking a flying leap. Away rode the orderly, and finally overtaking the general, we saw him take a paper from his pocket. Slowly Custer read it, and then up went his hat, and down he came at a mad run, whooping like a wild Indian, directly toward the camp. When he reached there he threw the paper to an aide, and in a low voice said, 'Set out another case of champagne!' Then he leaped from his horse, and retired alone to his tent. That paper contained an order for his promotion to the command of a division."

#### PRAYER OF THE LIEUTENANTS.

The following memorial has been addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners, lieutenants in the line of the Army, being denied the privilege of promotion to the rank of captain after fourteen years' service as lieutenants, which privilege has, by Act of Congress (Sec. 9, chap. 93, March 3, 1855), been granted to the other lieutenants of the Army in the Engineer and Ordnance Corps; (and any service that may have been rendered in the line included in enabling any of these lieutenants to secure this promotion after transfer to these corps) would respectfully represent that many of us have already served for more than fourteen years in the volunteer and Regular service, and also through many arduous and dangerous campaigns in Indian wars, and are yet without reasonable prospect of promotion to the rank of captain, and your petitioners further respectfully represent that the benefits hereinafter asked for will insure mainly to those lieutenants in the Army who entered the service during the late war; and before the reorganization and reduction of the Army in 1870, and whose promotion has been blocked by that reduction; by the failure of the retirement, not only of the old officers, but more especially of those disabled in service and unfit for duty, and in a large measure by the fact that so many officers entered the service within the times above specified who are so near the average age of the entire number, extending even up through the list of captains, and as that average age is nearly forty years, and the general variation therefrom either way not five years, the block in the promotion of most of your petitioners is likely to last for more than ten years to come, and can in no wise be adequately remedied by any means short of compulsory retirement applied in each grade in the Army at an age fixed for these grades separately; but the application of such a law at present, or in the near future, would result in the retirement almost exclusively of the present captains and those of the lieutenants who served during the late war.

Your petitioners further respectfully represent that nearly all of the others of our numbers who have not yet served 14 years will surely find themselves yet below the rank of captain after the completion of this period of service; therefore, notwithstanding the fact that we deem our service as equally worthy of con-

sideration at your hands as has been that of our more fortunate brother officers of the staff, heretofore mentioned, yet, as it has been considered unwise or inexpedient to give to lieutenants of the line of the Army like rank after the same length of service (although rank and command have ever been considered essentially the proper reward due deserving combatant officers) as has been granted to the lieutenants of Engineers and Ordnance, we respectfully represent that justice in our cases seems to demand some modification of the invidious distinction which now exists between the lieutenants of the staff and of the line of the Army.

Your petitioners can see no valid reason why a perfect equality should not be established in this respect between the different branches of the service, and there seems to be nothing to authorize the glaring disparity under which the lieutenants of the line have for years labored, as compared with their more favored brother officers of the staff. Under what pretense should this injustice be continued? Is there anything in the character of the services rendered which vindicates this disparity? Are the services of the staff lieutenant any more arduous or dangerous, or of more value to the country, than he as an officer should not only in general receive higher pay as a lieutenant, but that he should be promoted to the rank, and with it receive the pay of a captain but after fourteen years' service, and a lieutenant of the line be not deemed worthy to at least receive the pay of that rank after a like period of faithful service? Is it to be held that in an army the non-combatant officers shall receive rank and emoluments after a period of service which are denied to the active combatant officers of that army under like conditions?

Your petitioners can see no valid reason why they should not receive at your hands equal consideration and honor with the lieutenants of the staff, especially in view of the honorable war services of most of our numbers; but that there may be no cause for the disturbing of our relative position and rank in our respective grades as now fixed by law, your petitioners do not ask to have conferred upon themselves both the rank and the pay and allowances, as has been done in the case of these staff lieutenants, but that they receive further pay and allowances only after they have completed a period of fourteen years of faithful service, or until after such period of service as to your honorable body shall seem right and just.

Therefore, your petitioners respectfully request the enactment of the following as a law, and your petitioners will ever pray: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That whenever any lieutenant in the line of the Army shall have faithfully served fourteen years either in the volunteer or regular service, or both, he shall be entitled to and receive the pay and allowances of his next higher grade.

#### REPORT TO THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

A VOLUMINOUS report of some 260 pages of manuscript is the result of the orders issued by the Navy Department in February, 1881, directing Passed Asst. Engineer John A. Tobin, U. S. N., to proceed to Glasgow, Scotland, for the purpose of obtaining professional information, and a subsequent order directing him to procure plans and specifications of the latest war ships. 66 plates of drawings, some of large size, accompany the report, from which has necessarily been excluded much that was communicated in confidence. Mr. Tobin had exceptional opportunities for consulting original drawings, plans, models, and reports; and he was thus enabled to verify and correct the information given in the leading periodicals and in the published proceedings of the scientific bodies.

Various types of engines are described and discussed, and the results of trials are tabulated. Drawings of the S. S. *Alaska* and *City of Rome* are given to illustrate the construction of steel crank shafts, and the chapter on this subject is followed by one on surface condensers, with the shell made of composition plates, equilibrium piston valves, cast-steel pistons, piston packing springs, centrifugal pumps, and marine governors. The best British practice regarding the construction and proportions of screw propellers is described and illustrated by drawings of steel propellers, and by a series of tables giving very complete information of the dimensions of the hull, machinery, and propellers, and of the performance of fourteen British-built vessels of different types. Plate 12 shows by a system of curves the efficiency of different kinds of propellers at speeds varying from 12 to 23 knots tried by Yarrow and Co. on their famous torpedo boats. Several other plates illustrate the method of analyzing the results obtained at progress/speed trials of steamships according to the principles first evolved by the late Wm. Froude and applied in practice by the British Admiralty and some of the leading shipbuilders of Great Britain.

Mr. Tobin gives further on a description of the Admiralty Experimental Works at Torquay, England, which he was permitted to visit through the courtesy of Mr. N. Barnaby, Director of Naval Construction for the British Admiralty.

Mr. Tobin points out the importance of establishing similar works in this country under the auspices of the Navy Department; and his recommendation on this point deserves attention.

The subject of hydraulic machinery as applied to the management of guns, to the steering of ships, handling of cargo, etc., forms an interesting chapter.

Many novelties in the design and construction of marine steam boilers are to be found described and illustrated. With every increase in the speed of steam vessels the necessity of making radical improvements in the steam generating apparatus becomes greater. The report contains much valuable information on the British practice in the use of steel for boilers and on artificial combustion as applied to war ships and torpedo boats. Descriptions and illustrations of the boilers of the fast torpedo boats of Thornycroft and Yarrow are given, as well as the results of trials with these and other vessels. Then follows a very complete chapter on torpedo boats, with drawings, photographs and diagrams of performance. Appended to this is a copy of "proposed instructions to be observed in working Messrs. Yarrow and Co.'s torpedo boats."

A chapter on compound armor and Whitworth scale plates, illustrated by many detail drawings and photographs showing the effects of shot on targets, contains much valuable and authentic information. Under the head of steel, Mr. Tobin gives us much detailed information of the properties and tests of steel used for boilers and ship building; of the British practice in working mild steel; of the relative advantages of steel and iron as a material for ship building; many drawings and tables showing the results of recent experiments accompanying this chapter. The subjects of steel castings and forgings, of Whitworth's fluid compressed steel, the use of this material for torpedoes and guns follow next. Some drawings and photographs of steel and cast iron cylinders tested with charges of powder, and the tabulated results of these tests must be highly instructive to our ordnance officers. The processes of manufacturing Siemens-Martin steel, as practiced at the Halliwell Works of the Steel Company of Scotland, and of making Bessemer steel at the works of Bessemer and Co., Sheffield, England, is also next described, and illustrated by drawings of new improved machinery. We have also an account of the investigations by the British Admiralty to determine the causes of the rapid decay of steam boilers, and the results of further investigations made by private parties. The subject of "merchant steamers for war purposes" is also treated at length, and we have a full description and complete drawings of the *Leopold*, and much interesting information about her performances at sea.

The report speaks well for the industry, professional know-

ledge and judgment of the author, and it will be of great value to the student as well as to the practical engineer, shipbuilder and ordnance officer.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, July 7.

Commander Allan D. Brown, U. S. N., is in receipt of numerous congratulations upon his splendid trip from San Francisco with the *Jamestown*.

The French rai *Chasseur* has sailed direct for Halifax. She will return here in a few weeks with the flag-ship carrying the pennant of Admiral Zedee of the West India squadron.

There was a very uncomfortable proximity to what might have proved a serious accident at the Torpedo Station recently; a picnic party located itself near the nitro-glycerine building and started a fire, which, however, was promptly extinguished as soon as the dangerous spot was pointed out.

Major Benjamin C. Card, U. S. A., is in town.

Admiral Taylor, U. S. N., is at Fort Adams the guest of his son, Lieut. Taylor, U. S. A., at Fort Adams.

Gen. James B. Fry, U. S. A., is at the Bellevue Villa for the season.

Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte will arrive here on or about July 20th.

Lieut. Commander George W. Pigman, U. S. N., and wife are at the Aquidneck.

Lieut. Gen. W. C. R. McDonald, K. C. B., was at the Ocean House a few days ago.

The daughter of Capt. Wise, Mrs. Miller, wife of Lieut. Miller, U. S. N., and family are at the Shore Cottages. Mrs. M. is a granddaughter of Gov. Everett of the Bay State.

Lieut. J. V. B. Bleecker, U. S. N., and wife are at the Perry House.

The crew of the *Jamestown* were paid off and discharged on Saturday.

The encampment of the Rhode Island Militia will be from July 11th to July 15th, inclusive. The camp will be known as "Camp Burnside," in honor of the late Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. The brigade will be reviewed by Gov. Littlefield, July 14th, at 11 o'clock.

Commodore Rhind, Medical Director Gihon, Capt. R. F. Bradford, and Commander H. L. Howison were at the Aquidneck a few days ago.

The *Jamestown* has been surveyed by a board convened for that purpose. She is to be attached to the training fleet.

The National holiday was appropriately observed at the Torpedo Station and at Fort Adams.

Lieut. R. C. Derby, U. S. N., will spend the summer with his family at this place.

Commander George H. Perkins, U. S. N., and wife are in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Weld, of Boston.

Commander Read, U. S. N., and Lieut. Strong, U. S. N., are occupying cottage on Conanicut Island, near Newport.

The troops at Fort Adams and the apprentice boys and marines, etc., from the *New Hampshire*, *Minnesota* and *Jamestown* were in line on the 4th of July procession, and attracted a good deal of favorable attention. The band from the *New Hampshire*, and the 4th U. S. Artillery band were also in line. The procession would have been rather slim but for the appearance of the representatives of the Army and Navy.

Naval Constructors Hichborn and Webb are expected here to see about putting the *Jamestown* in condition for a training ship.

E. M. Crandall, of this city, has received the sum of \$1,200 back pay and a pension of \$72 per year. It seems that Mr. Crandall while engaged as a carpenter on board the frigate *Constitution* in this harbor in 1863 was seriously injured by the firing of a salute, he not being notified that anything of that kind was contemplated. A nerve of the eye was affected by the concussion and total blindness resulted.

The funeral of Capt. James M. Jacques, commanding the Newport Light Infantry, was solemnized on Sunday and attended by his late command, Newport Artillery, Newport Artillery Veteran Association, Light Infantry Veteran Association, and by two Grand Army Posts, and by Col. Martin and all the officers of the 2d Battalion, Rhode Island militia. Capt. Jacques served with distinction during the late war, and was one of the best officers of the militia. At one time he was in command of the famous "Swamp Angel" gun at the siege of Charleston. Gen. Dennis, quartermaster-general of the State militia, in speaking of him, says: "No more honest, conscientious and dutiful officer ever held commission in our militia and no one more devoted to his command." He was unmarried. Hundreds of the leading citizens of the place followed the remains to the cemetery, a fitting eulogy was paid to his memory by Rev. S. J. Carroll, two bands of music played funeral dirges, and numerous floral devices were placed on the casket by his late comrades in arms. In his death Rhode Island loses an upright and honorable citizen and the militia one of its most valued officers. His command have adopted appropriate resolutions, and every member feels that they have lost a personal friend and brother.

Lieut. Leach, U. S. N., was in command of the naval portion of the line in the Fourth of July procession. The company of infantry from the *New Hampshire* were in charge of Ensign John Doyle and Midshipman J. L. Purcell, while the battalion of artillery, four pieces, was commanded by Master G. H. Wooster, Midshipmen John Gibson, John A. Dougherty, John H. Gibbons and G. S. Welsh. The following naval officers occupied carriages: Capt. J. H. Gillis, Commander A. D. Brown, Commander C. E. Clark, Lieut.-Commander G. T. Davis, Chaplain Hayward, Dr. Rush, Assistant Engineer Stacy Potts, Paymaster Porey, Paymaster Hendon, Master J. O. Nicholson, Paymaster J. H. Chapman, Ensign A. G. Winterhalter and Midshipman C. H. Harlow. No officers from Fort Adams or from the Torpedo Station were in carriages. The above named officers and the troops from Fort Adams, commanded by Capt. Hasbrouck and Capt. Field, together with the marines (seamen) and apprentices, dined at Odd Fellow's Hall after the parade.

The city generously gave the ship's band and the band at Fort Adams \$100 each for their services on the national holiday.

Two third class apprentice boys, Joseph Domin Gutz and Henry Marigny, who belonged in New Orleans deserted Monday morning.

Capt. S. Dana Greene, U. S. N., is spending the summer at Bristol, near this place.

CYPRUS, by the recent events in Egypt, has loomed up as likely to be of some importance. It is agreed that the best rendezvous for ironclads on the entire coast is at Famagosta, but a great deal of work is necessary before the harbor would be made effective. Fourteen ironclads in five fathoms of water might be anchored were the necessary improvements made.



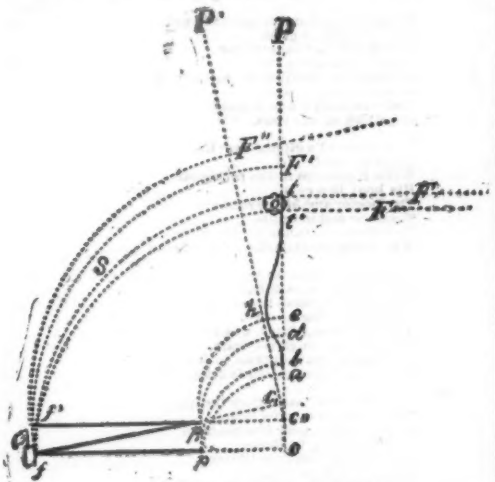
## THE MOVING AND FIXED PIVOT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Of course the decision of the Adjutant General of June 5 (in your page 1059) as to the translation of page 27, par. 59, Upton, could not be different.

But were there not principles, forcing rules on movements—that it is not in the province of tactics mongers to affect—always in existence? Now it either evolves from my inner consciousness, or is it an old principle—taught me from Scott by Bob Garnett, L. H. (J. A.) Thomas, "Betsy" (Chas. T.) Baker, Rm. (Jno. M.) Jones, and others of that ilk, God bless their memory, that the touch and dress had to be to the wheeling flank in the march? That elemental fact forced it to be so.

Since we do everything now on a moving pivot I fear it blinds us to the difference of the distinctive uses of the moving and of the fixed pivot. When we always wheeled into or out of line from a halt, the fixed pivot and the touch to it were just the thing; when on the march the touch to the pivot is just not the thing.



Suppose (1) that the leading subdivision reaches the wheeling point squarely; and that (2) that point has been properly determined by the colonel's aide; and that (3) the marker be accurately advantaged of by the s-d. comdr., then it does not matter to which flank the touch may be: the s-d.,  $f, p$ , will wheel accurately on the theoretical centre,  $c$ , its flanks going round on the circles,  $f, s$  and  $p, b$ , and the directing guide will forward on the tangent,  $t, F'$ , at right angles to the original direction.

This is plane-sailing and Upton would be all right.

But suppose (1) that the sub-div. does not reach the wheeling point squarely, but occupies at command *march* the line  $f, p'$ , theoretical centre at  $c'$ : the pivot assumes himself correct, and his s-d. perpendicular to line of march (he must, or he would have no excuse for finding himself at  $p'$ ), and makes his wheel. At 90 deg. the sub-div. will hold the position,  $h, F''$ , and all the more accurate knowledge of the guide as to the new direction goes for nothing, and it will depend on the s-d. comdr.'s skill in doctoring to get him on the line,  $t, F'$ .

Suppose (2) that the aide has not observed an obstacle to the wheel and has fixed the marker incorrectly: the wheel is successful to the point  $s$ , where the guide discovers an obstacle,  $o$  (this may be a standing obstacle or the ground in advance may be unavailable); he will and must narrow his curve and turn it into a spiral,  $s, t$ , and if the pivot obstinately tactically makes his circle the s-d. will arrive on the new direction in the buckled line,  $t, b$ ; it should be the straight line,  $t, a$ .

Again (3) suppose that the s-d. comdr. does not give his command *march* soon enough (and this is rather the rule than the exception), a good outer guide will commence his wheel at the marker, the pivot, at a distance, will wait for the command *march*, and this will pinch the s-d. front; or, if the outer guide gives way it forces him into a wrong new direction outside of the true one. But suppose that the commander is late by a step or two, then the subdivision is at  $f, p'$ , theoretical centre at  $s$ , and if the touch is kept to the pivot, after 90 deg. the sub-div. finds itself at  $d, F'$ , and the guide has to get back on the line  $t, F'$  as he best can; the true tactical movement would be for him to make a spiral from  $f'$  to  $t$ , and the pivot to give way just as he has to do at any other period of the march.

Other like cases present themselves that it would complicate the figure to delineate, and that present themselves to everybody. But another class and probably the commonest is that of difference in frontage of subdivisions and the change of direction made before the rear guides have gained the trace of the leading guide. The pivot directing the wheel prevents the correction of trace just when it ought to be made, and the s-d. enters the new direction as erroneously as it left the old.

I think it clear that the old reasoning was founded best in the exigencies and necessities of practical soldiery, while Upton's would be nicest with doll soldiers and equalized companies on a nice parade ground and with absolutely perfect commanders.

If the pivot is to be the guide give us back the turn. If the outer flank is to be the guide, distance will have to be taken from it in violation of par. 59 during the wheel, or a new disorganization of catching a new front after the wheel is completely well obtained.

Yours respectfully, JNO. HAMILTON,  
Lieut.-Col. 5th Artillery.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Gov. Cornell, by vetoing the new Military Code, has put the National Guard in purgatory for at least another year. The 14th regiment proceeded to Oread moor for rifle practice on Thursday morning, July 6, at 7 A. M.

## AMERICAN SHIP BUILDERS.

We hope that the attention our monthly magazines and other popular periodicals are directing to marine affairs of late is an indication of a reviving interest in the subject of restoring our prestige upon the seas. Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, who is an author as well as artist, and equally at home with either pencil or pen, presents us in the "Century Magazine" for July with an admirable article entitled "The Evolution of the American Yacht," to which we have already referred. In the introduction Mr. Benjamin said:

"The year 1713 was a great era in American naval annals. In that year, Captain Andrew Robinson built the first schooner ever seen. This was at Gloucester. As she glided into the water, a by-stander cried: 'Look, how she schoon!' Catching at the word, Captain Robinson replied 'A schooner let her be!' The new rig came at once into wide acceptance. Only eight years later on an old chronicler, Dr. Moses Prince, wrote of Captain Robinson: 'This gentleman was first contriver of schooners, and built the first of that sort about eight years since; and the use now made of them, being so much known, has convinced the world of their convenience beyond other vessels, and shows how mankind is obliged to this gentleman for this knowledge.' This is by no means the only instance of the adoption of American marine inventions by other nations. Captain Howe's patent for double top-sails, for example, is now universally employed in square-rigged vessels. The fore and aft sails of the schooner are really a division of the sails of the sloop; and the sloop-rig, if analyzed to its square root, is evolved from the lateen-sail of the Mediterranean cut into a mainsail and jib. When properly shaped these two sails present one three-cornered sail divided near the middle by the mast, exactly where the yard of a lateen-sail would hang to the traveller on the mast. Subsequent modifications naturally suggested the cutter by dividing the jib in two, and Captain Robinson, as we have seen, divided the mainsail, and added a mast, and the result was a two-masted fore-and-aft schooner. During the last twenty years the schooner's mainsail has in turn been divided, a third mast has been added, and the result has been the three-masted schooner. Each of these modifications has been suggested with the idea of facilitating the handling of the sails, while the principles involved continue the same in each. A fore-and-aft vessel sails several points nearer to the wind than a square-rigged ship, hence a decided advantage in one of the most valuable features of a ship when sails are the motive power. This, of course, is of vital importance in coasters obliged to beat up narrow estuaries, or in yachts intended for racing.

"Exactly when the schooner had square topsails added to her rig it is difficult to ascertain, but one and two top-sails schooners were at one time much in vogue. The square sails, however, have been discarded in this rig for many years in America, while the topsail schooner—and a very jaunty rig it is—continues to be a favorite in Europe. The *Wanderer* is the only topsail schooner-yacht now flying the American flag. After the invention of the schooner there seems to have been no essential difference between English and American ships for nearly a century. The *Constitution*, built by Humphreys in 1788, had the falling in topsides of foreign frigates, great breadth on the load-line, a straight keel, full bow, and sometimes a raking stern-post, which were the characteristics of sea-going vessels at that time. But a new era in the modelling of vessels on this side of the Atlantic began soon after the opening of this century; to this we were indebted very largely for the successes of the war of 1812, and for the great activity of our commercial marine until the breaking out of the late Civil war, and for the frequent trophies carried off by our leading yachts. Almost simultaneously, a group of master-builders appeared, whose united talents and efforts brought about this revolution in the principles of ship construction.

"The chief credit for this result is given to Henry Eckford. One of Eckford's greatest feats was the construction of the sloop-of-war *Madison*, of twenty-four guns, in the most primitive of Navy-yards on Lake Erie, in just forty days after the timber of which she was made was cut in the forest. Cooper, in his *Naval History of the United States*, says: 'Henry Eckford was undoubtedly a man of genius.' His professional qualities proved to be of the highest order. The two-decker *Ohio*, generally considered to be the finest sailing ship-of-war we have ever had, was built by Eckford, and may still be seen lying at the Charlestown Navy-yard. He subsequently built a frigate for the Turkish navy, and accepted an offer to superintend the navy-yards of that government. But after building one line-of-battle ship at Constantinople he died there suddenly. The influence of his genius was such, however, that all the Turkish men-of-war built for years after that were after his models and rig, presenting, in that respect, a striking contrast to the fleets of other nations, with their full bows and inflected topsides."

JUNE 18th, the anniversary of Waterloo, was duly celebrated in England and throughout the Queen's dominions by every regiment that had a part in the memorable fight. A feature of the observance was the decoration of the colors with laurel. In Chelsea College, as an in-pensioner, but one survivor of Waterloo now remains. His name is John Mackie, and he was present at a Marlborough House parade on June 18, receiving great attention. His age is 97, and he is said still to retain all his faculties.

INDIANA ENCAMPMENT. - The judges have announced the result of the prize drill which took at Indianapolis, July 4th and 5th, awarding the first prize to the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, Tenn.; the second to the Crescent Rifles, of New Orleans, La.; the third to the Asbury Cadets, of Greenville, Ind., and the fourth to the Porter Rifles, of Nashville, Tenn. We expect to have a report of the encampment from our correspondent in season for our next issue.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE STATE ENCAMPMENT AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

The long-talked-of camp of the New York National Guard has at last become a reality. It was inaugurated by the salute of 21 guns fired in the middle of a drenching rain, at about 7 P. M. on Saturday, July 1st., by the 23d regiment of Brooklyn, under command of Col. Rodney C. Ward. Col. Ward, recognizing the importance of the occasion, exerted himself in every way to make his regiment an example for those which are to follow it, and the energy and zeal he has displayed in the arrangement of the preliminary details of camp life entitle him to great credit, and he deserves every success.

The cool weather which followed the heavy storm of the night of Friday, June 30, promised a comfortable trip, but this was an illusion. The sun shortly before noon broke through the clouds, not a breath of air stirred, and the day turned into a complete scorcher before the regiment, at 2:15 P. M., began its march from the armory. It is doubtful whether, under the circumstances, the elaborate and fatiguing march to the boat, although undertaken with the best intentions, was a wise measure, and, in fact, the several cases of prostration which occurred before the boat was reached and during the voyage up the river, demonstrated that it would have been better if the regiment had marched down to the boat by the shortest route, in column of fours. The occasion furnished also another proof of the utter folly of the present full dress uniform and the antiquated chest-contracting cross-belts. What a contrast between these and the cool, neat-looking State service uniform worn by the orderly of Inspector General Rodenbough. The 23d regiment realized this, and a feeling of relief that the reign of the former is drawing to a close is pervading the whole organization.

The assembly was sounded in the armory at 1:30 P. M., according to orders, and the formation was prompt. Equalization being completed the march started from Clermont through Lafayette avenue, Schermerhorn, Clinton, Montague and Henry streets to Fulton Ferry, where the steamer *Columbia* was ready for the embarkation of the regiment. Passing through Schermerhorn street a marching salute was paid in a very handsome manner to Major General Jourden, commanding the 2d division, who was posted on the stoop of his residence, accompanied by a number of his staff officers, the regiment marching in platoon fronts of 12 and 8 files in each company with admirable steadiness and correct alignment. The heat was intense, the thermometer ranging 98 degrees in the shade, and several men became so exhausted that they had to be carried or led on the boat. When the middle of the river was reached the heat was somewhat mitigated by a slight breeze, but real comfort was out of the question. When the boat was about passing Yonkers, where it struck a quite severe storm and heavy shower, the condition of things was completely changed, and the multitude who a few moments before had been famishing for a whiff of the refreshing zephyr, now sought refuge from the chill blast on the lower deck and the after part of the boat. Meanwhile a number of cases of prostration of a more or less serious nature had taken place, and when the boat at last reached the landing of the camp at Roanhook another shower, though not so severe as the previous one, was descending.

Camp was ready and waiting to receive the regiment, but the soft and newly made ground, although it absorbed the rain quickly, was not in a favorable condition to sustain the tramp of a large body of men. Disembarkation took place shortly after landing, the guard preceding the regiment up the winding road which leads from the river to the plateau on which the camp is located, and when the main body arrived, the guard had taken its post and the posting of the sentries had begun. Camp is situated on a spot admirably adapted to the purpose; the surrounding scenery is extremely beautiful; the tents are arranged and fitted up in very careful manner, and it is altogether the most comfortable affair of the kind we have ever seen. On the left of the entrance are the guard tents, and to the northward, at the foot of the bluff which rises from the plateau in that direction, are the mess arrangements of the command. These consist of a wooden shed containing the cooking ranges, a large raised platform of about 200 feet in length, covered by an immense sheet of canvas manufactured for the occasion. Under this canvas the regimental officers and men take their meals, and several hospital tents are used as messrooms for general and staff officers, etc. To the right of the entrance is the camp proper. Here are tents for the accommodation of regimental officers and at right angles to them double rows of fifteen wall tents each for ten companies. Farther to the right are the tents for the hospital in a semicircle, and to the right of these a number of comfortably fitted up hospital tents in groups of two, with a fly between for the officers of the Governor's staff. At the end of the company streets is the beautiful level parade ground, with two pieces of ordnance and two flagstaves, from which the National and State flags are floating to the breeze. At the head of each company street is a hydrant with a tub for washing. Each tent is provided with a good floor, waterbucket, drinking cup, two coats, with good mattresses and blankets, a gunrack and hooks for equipments. The latter we learn, however, are the property of the 23d, who intend to remove them when leaving camp—so the next regiment had better provide itself with the same. Considering the comforts provided a man does not deserve much credit for being jolly under the circumstances.

Adjutant-General Townsend, Generals Wylie and Rodenbough, Colonels Phisterer and Story are present in camp.

The men arrived in camp wet and muddy, and the evening was quite far advanced, so Col. Ward, with an ever watchful eye to the comfort of those under him, substituted a warm supper for the dress parade, with which it was contemplated to initiate camp. This was served at once and was hugely relished by all. No retreat was sounded, and the flag was lowered at the boom of the sunset gun. The details of the camp are well arranged, the letter of each company was at the head of the street, which obviated all confusion, and in a twinkling every body was in his place. Night had meanwhile fallen, the clouds had disappeared, the pale light of the moon disclosed a panorama of extreme beauty, the echo of the martial clang of tattoo sounded by drums and band reverberating through the hills had died away, lights in the company street had been extinguished at the brief and sharp sound of taps, the challenge of the sentries and their calling of the hours was heard from all directions, and the military picture was complete. Sentries were evidently trying to do their duty, although there was a great deal of variety in the manner of challenging and calling for the corporal, but it was only the beginning of the instruction, and considering this fact the men acquitted themselves in their new situations with great credit. Col. Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant General, found it impossible to pass the chain of sentries without the countersign, and had to proceed to the guardhouse with the corporal before he was allowed to pass. This was as it should be and the commendations bestowed upon the sentry and the corporal for their conduct in this case by Colonel Ward the next morning was well deserved. On the other hand, previous to leaving the boat a senior officer of the guard reported the commanding



officer without his belt and sword, and the guard, which had been detailed and marched separately as such since the regiment left the army, marched to camp from the boat with bayonets unfixed. These were errors which should not be repeated. Nor was it creditable to the discipline of the regiment that the hideous noise, talking, crowing, caterwauling, which took place in the company tents during the entire night, was not stopped by the guard or somebody in authority. It was simply disgraceful, and we were taken completely by surprise to observe it in an organization like the 23d regiment.

A bright and cool morning greeted us when reveille aroused us from our oft interrupted slumbers on Sunday morning. The camp was alive, the healthy, bracing air seemed to infuse all with new life, and the surgeon reported all his patients of the previous day as convalescent. The morning report showed 37 officers and 572 men present, all for duty. Breakfast call was impatiently expected; the clear mountain air had whetted the men's appetite, and when they eagerly sat down in anticipation of the good things to come they little realized the interruption that was in store for them. No sooner had the men taken their seats than the wind, which was blowing quite forcibly, caught the immense canvas of the main dining hall, which resembles a circus more than a mess tent, in an awkward place. The principal pole which held it up snapped like a pipestem, and before they knew what happened the whole command was buried under the canvas, tables and benches upset, crockery and lamps came down on the floor with a tremendous crash, and a general stampede into the cooking shed by those who could extricate themselves took place. Several heads and an immense amount of crockery were smashed, but no dangerous injury to any of the men resulted. After the debris had been cleared away it was found that the wind was too strong to admit of raising the canvas this day, and the men thereafter took their meals in the free air, evidently with no loss of appetite. Among the hardest and most practical workers in clearing the wreck was Col. Geo. D. Scott, of the 8th regiment.

It was an act of gross impropriety on the part of a private to sit down to breakfast at the table of the general staff officer, worse on the part of another to make a filthy remark to the first one while at the above table in the presence of several of the staff officers, and worst of all for the captains who neglect the instruction of their men to such an extent as to bring occurrences of this kind within the sphere of possibility.

The next thing was guard mount, which took place in full dress uniform, the new regulation helmets and white pants. Details marched on somewhat slowly—the Sergeant Major performed his part in a lifeless manner, and did not give the command to count fours until he had gone to the front and centre, and the non-commissioned officers united in front and retired to their posts in irregular shape. There was want of uniformity in the salutes by sentries, some of whom would simply stand at attention, and when the new guard passed the one who was posted on the boat between the parade and the guard house, he did not present, and was not saluted by the guard in turn. The sentry at No. 1 did not announce the approach of the new guard, the officer of the new guard gave the command for change of direction after passing the old, which is not correct; the officers of the day approached from the side and did not receive the presents of their guards in the front of the latter, and the new officer of the day did not acknowledge the present of his guard. It is customary to relieve number one before the relief marches off by himself. Here the whole relief marched up to where he was standing. A corporal and a private of the guard, who reported under arms to the Colonel at his tent, saluted the latter by a present, which was wrong. A simple sergeant's salute was proper in this case.

Later on in the forenoon Colonel Ward, on behalf of the men of the regiment, presented Orderly Sergeant Charles E. Bryant with a very handsome and costly gold watch for long and faithful services rendered.

At 10:30 A. M. Divine service was held by the Rev. Mr. Hall which was largely attended. After dinner the men occupied themselves at their own pleasure. A number of visitors, including a large number of friends of the regiment from Brooklyn, were present in camp. Dress parade took place at retreat, tattoo and taps were sounded at the stipulated hour and thus ended the first day of the 23d regiment in camp. The men evinced a conspicuous disregard of respect to be paid to officers.

The following is the list of calls: Reveille—first or musicians' call, 4:45 A. M.; reveille, 5; assembly—immediately after close of reveille, 5:30. Company drill—first or musicians' call, 5:50; drill call, 6; assembly—immediately after drill call; recall from drill, 7:10. Breakfast, 7:30. Guard mounting—first or musicians' call, 8:10; assembly, 8:20; adjutant's call, 8:30. Battalion drill—first or musicians' call, 9; drill call, 9:10; assembly—immediately after drill call; adjutant's call, 9:20; recall from drill, 11:30. Orderly hour—first sergeant's call, 12 M. Dinner—first or musicians' call, 12:20 P. M.; dinner call, 12:30; assembly—immediately after dinner call. Supper call, 5:50. Dress parade—first or musicians' call, 6:50; assembly, 6:55; adjutant's call, 7:05; retreat, at sunset. Tattoo—first or musicians' call, 9:30; tattoo, 9:45; assembly—immediately after tattoo. Taps, 10:30.

On Monday morning reveille was sounded in accordance with the above schedule, and after breakfast came a battalion drill, as laid down in the following programme, which was carried out in a remarkably fair manner:

Formation of battalion in quick and double time; open order; manual of arms and firing; alignments, to march by the flank; route step; to form to and on the right or left into line; to form columns of fours front into line; to advance and march by the flank of sub-divisions; to march again in columns of fours; marching by the flank of sub-divisions to form line; skirmish drill by battalion.

Company Drill—First Day.—Skirmish drill; the double step; salutes.

The drill in the salutes was particularly necessary, because as stated above, there was an almost utter absence of military courtesy among the men. In the afternoon there was some improvement in this respect, and in some cases even the opposite extreme was reached; as for instance, in the case of the sentry posted in front of the general headquarters, who would insist on presenting his piece to the Adjutant General each time, when the latter showed his face outside of the tent. This matter salutes, especially by sentries, needs some particular looking after. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the men with the mess arrangements. While the matter is probably not in as good working order as it might be some allowance should be made for the collapse of the tent, and the fact that the cater is only feeling his way and has not yet got the affair in good running order. So far as we saw the quality of the food, no soldiers in this or any other country ever fared as well, and the best cure for these grumblers would be to make them come down to real thing by issuing them their rations, with the privilege of preparing them themselves. General Rodenbough inspected the food and pronounced the quality satisfactory. It is claimed by some that regiments can manage their own commissary affairs best, and that this was demonstrated by the 13th at Yorktown, and if the grumblers do not stop the State might make the experiments of turning over the dollar per day for each man to the regimental commander, together with the mess hall and cooking ranges, and let them try their own hand at the business. This would certainly be more in accordance with military custom.

We noticed on Monday morning, on the Hudson River cars, a number of men of the 23d regiment, who were returning from

camp on "French leave," and who were loudly proclaiming their dissatisfaction with things at camp in general. On questioning them about the particulars, one stated that he had to eat too much ham; that there was plenty of milk, but of not very good quality, and that he had to eat his meals in the rain. He further stated that quite a number of them intended to leave when they felt like it, and ended this interesting bit of information with the question, "Who is going to hinder them?" Well, if Colonel Ward understands his business, which we believe he does, he can hinder them if he strictly carries out his elaborate pass system; puts a strong cordon of sentinels around camp; captures every deserter, and institutes a drum-head court-martial. For the honor of the 23d, we hope that this disgraceful stampeding will be stopped at once.

The camp presented rather a gloomy appearance on the 4th, with its ruined mess hall and the threatening weather which culminated in a rain storm at noon. The day closed in perfect harmony with the strict temperance principles which govern the camp. At about 9:30 the companies assembled in the several streets, and at Adjutant's call marched upon the line. This was as a rule well performed, the left company, however, executed "left front into line" close to the line of battle, so that several of the files were not in a line at the time the order was given to "dress." A review followed, in which Col. Ward stood upon his date of commission, and did not take command in the review.

The 23d excels in steadiness in line, and this occasion was no exception, the men stood like statues and fully maintained the reputation of their command.

The companies were then wheeled into column for the march past. At the command "march" in order to make room for the band to clear the column, the right companies marked time, while the five left companies moved forward, this was an error; they should conform to the movements of the company in front so as to keep a proper distance.

The march past was well executed, with exception that in changing direction before reaching the reviewing point, and after the passage the pivots turned in their places, instead of moving in the arc of a circle, the radius of which would be a little less than half the front of the company; this is a common error, and should be corrected. In wheeling into line the color company had gained distance, and some confusion existed in the dressing, while all the captains on the left of the colors after having once aligned their companies, and finding an interval, gave the command to "dress" a second time.

After the command "left into line wheel" each captain should place himself where the right of his company should rest, and command "right dress." There is no excuse for moving from this original place, and none to make a correction of alignment. If this is required it will be ordered by the regimental commander, by "captains rectify the alignment," or by a general alignment. The tactics do not, however, contemplate a loss of distance, but if the error does occur it should only be corrected in a tactical way.

During the ceremony of the inspection many of the men had their pieces of the ground looking through the barrels, and having them elevated in every conceivable position. In place rest at order arms does not warrant this.

Taken as a whole, the 23d must be criticized as a regiment aspiring to lead, and although one of the best in the Guard, must acknowledge superior in many points—the manual of one of its sister regiments and of another in New York city being much more uniform in character. The turn out of the regiment is large and most creditable, showing that captains carry no dead wood on the rolls, and that the class of membership is fully equal to that of any regiment in the Guard.

#### FIGURES AT MUSTER.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1881.			JULY 4, 1882.		
	Present.	Absent.		Present.	Absent.
Field.....	3	0	3	3	3
Staff.....	16	1	17	6	1
N. C. Staff.....	11	0	11	11	11
Band.....	53	1	54	55	55
Company A.....	90	10	100	81	6
Company B.....	56	1	57	67	1
Company C.....	56	8	64	50	4
Company D.....	58	9	67	64	8
Company E.....	58	10	68	63	7
Company F.....	63	6	71	68	13
Company G.....	73	6	79	69	9
Company H.....	55	3	58	53	7
Company K.....	85	7	92	92	4
	668	64	732	666	60

#### (Special Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) EXCURSION OF THE SEVENTH NEW YORK TO NIAGARA FALLS.

A LONG special train stood ready in the Grand Central Depot on Monday morning, July 3, and to it were seen flocking from all directions soldiers in the full equipment of the 7th regiment, including the handsome white summer helmets. It was the day of their eagerly expected trip to Niagara Falls and Buffalo. The arrangements for the excursion had been made and carried out with the precision usual with the 7th, baggage and bulk of the men were aboard along before the hour of departure, and excellent Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments were in operation. Those who were dallying in and around the depot found out that Col. Clark, when he announced the starting time as 7 A. M., meant exactly 60 minutes past 6, and when the hand of the clock indicated that point, the locomotive whistled, and in a twinkling the regiment was speeding to its destination at a rate of 40 miles an hour. While some of the dillyory ones got on the train at the last moment, it was stated that a number were left behind; but as the opportunity of following on the next regular train was left to them, not much attention was paid to the matter.

A military uniform has a power of absorbing the moisture from the human system marvellously to behold. The business man, lawyer, or bank clerk in civilian attire will hardly think of taking a drink before going to business under ordinary circumstances, but let the same individual don the paraphernalia of war, and his whole frame becomes at once pervaded by a sudden fear of disintegration of his tissues, he becomes as dry as a chip, and a mysterious force impels him irresistibly into the nearest saloon. To this phenomenal cause the misfortune of those who were left is due. As it was, there was still the respectable number of 531 officers and men on the train.

The morning was glorious. A more auspicious start could not be desired. An exhilarating breeze greeted the train as soon as the banks of the Hudson were reached. The effect of this was manifest in an exuberant spirit which pervaded every inmate of the long train of cars. It is curious to notice the similarity of behavior on the part of bodies of soldiers of any class during a journey by rail. They will persist in leaving the train at any and all stopping places, be it only for half a minute, at imminent risk of being left behind; they will cheer every passing object which is alive, and they display an ingenuity in improvising card tables and adopting uncomfortable positions in order to indulge in a quiet game of poker which is simply wonderful. The spirit of the warrior must have some vent, and on a peaceable mission like this, where there is neither rebel, Comanche, or rioter to

vanquish, he must be content with the more convenient and safe way of subduing his opponent at a friendly game of cards. A trip through the train from front to rear showed that everybody was enjoying himself in his own fashion. Many were playing cards, others were singing; some with sthetic tastes were enjoying the beauties of the scenery, while still others, inspired by the divine gift, mounted Pegasus and dropped occasionally into poetry. The following effusion of Sergeant Van Winkle, who was appointed Post Laureate of the regiment on the spot, is given as a specimen:

#### THE NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

(AIR: BARKS ON OUR BLOCK.)

The Non-Commissioned staff has gone  
To hunt the Buffalo,  
Conservative and close of mouth  
As all the Seventh know.  
The acting Sergeant Major tries  
To bear his laurels well,  
And copy after him that's gone,  
(Lieutenant Jim Burrell.)

CHORUS.—Then rise, Sergeants rise,  
Wipe the cluders from your eyes,  
Niagara and Buffalo  
We're taking by surprise.

The train is off and Sergeant Cough,  
The man with a glass eye,  
Is seated in the baggage car  
With Cappa eating pie.  
John Smith has filled his helmet full  
Of veteran champagne,  
And "Langley's fifteen minutes late"  
Is getting on the train. CHORUS—

The standard's dipped by "Uncle Pete"  
To every pretty girl,  
While Rip sleeps in the palace car  
His boy in a curl,  
The Doctor and his servant are  
Together making pills,  
He's bound to tackle all the boys  
Who suffer nature's ills. CHORUS—

Long John scores up his "twenty-five,"  
And though he still feels blue,  
He says he'll make his record good  
In Eighteen Eighty-two.  
There's Tommy Clark, who can't keep still,  
A rushing through the train,  
He's talked ten corporals to death  
And turned one sergeant's brain. CHORUS—

The "Comet" sailing up the bay,  
With Stanton coming home,  
He's travelled over Europe from  
St. Petersburg to Rome.  
And now ye Non-Com-Officers,  
Sing out the chorus loud,  
We'll spend the Fourth in Buffalo,  
With all this noisy crowd. CHORUS—

July, 1882.

The allusions in these exquisite verses to "those whom it may concern," although unintelligible to the world in general, seemed to be well understood on the train and created general merriment. "Tommy Clark," who held the trinity official capacity of Acting Sergeant Major, Acting Quartermaster Sergeant and Full Commissary Sergeant, sustained his private office as the "talker to death" of the regiment to perfection, but it must be said to his credit that he has a good deal of mercy in his make up, for he never quite killed his victim; he had generally something at hand to revive him before complete exhaustion set in. Capt. Conover, lately elected to Co. A, with an eye to business, was haranguing his men on a point where the 7th regiment is particularly deficient, and that is the lack of military courtesies paid by the men to their officers. And while we are referring to this subject we may as well state here parenthetically that this defect has lately come under our notice on several occasions, particularly at the late muster by the Inspectors General of the State, where we saw a corporal passing Gen. Oliver without taking any more notice of him than of a "demonstration post." We have not alluded to this matter before because we considered it accidental, under the supposition that those things were properly regulated in the 7th regiment, but on closer observation it appears only too true that this looseness is a general thing, and the regiment can never make good its claim to perfection until this matter is corrected. In the officers' car the utmost serenity prevailed. The only two officials who had business on hand were the commissary and quartermaster, and these attended to the various wants of the multitude depending upon them with admirable promptness, assisted by Tommy Clark. The medical department had a sinicure. A few cases of diarrhoea (another disease very apt to follow the wearing of a military uniform) made their appearance shortly after starting of the train, but the doctors had, evidently, been there before and knew their business. It was plain that they did not give the patients the kind of medicine they wanted, so that they did not desire a repetition of the dose, nor did they encourage their comrades to try their luck. In the absence of regular occupation the surgeons formed themselves into a corps of special artists, and, with the co-operation of Sergeant Van Winkle, produced a number of humorous pictures of the inmates of the headquarters car, among which that of "The Colonel looking on quietly and taking it all in" and that of "The majority after dinner," which shows Major Allison in a particularly comfortable position, were remarkably well done, and recognizable at the first glance.

Thus the train sped on; we had passed the camp at Peekskill where the 23d was engaged in hard work, carrying out the programme of their first "working day," and no stop beyond watering the engine was made until we reached Utica, where the regiment held their entry under the boom of cannon, with an immense crowd of natives assembled on the railway platform. The citizen corps, who had furnished the cannon, were present to receive the regiment in civilian clothes. Of course the brass buttons and gorgeous uniform of the 7th captured the heart of every fair one on the platform by storm, and Utica beaux, at least as long as the regiment was present, had to take a back seat. From this out the journey proceeded without incident worth mentioning, and at 8 P. M. the regiment made its triumphant entry into the International Hotel at Niagara Falls under the inspiring clang of Grafulla's 7th regiment march. After partaking of a supper spread in the spacious dining hall of the hotel the regiment dispersed, nearly everybody taking a look at the truly magnificent spectacle of Niagara Falls illuminated by electric light. Instead of doing the only sensible thing under the circumstances, seeking a good sleep after the fatigue of the long railroad journey, a majority of the men preferred to keep up an infernal racket nearly the whole night. In the room over our own the noise was like that of a four-gun battery, but on inspection next morning we found that it had only been a battery of Milwaukee lager beer. However, when the 4th of July (the day of business) arrived it was found that everybody was up early and ready for business. After breakfast, the regiment embarked on the train which was waiting to convey them to Buffalo, and no accl-



dent, except that Col. Clark came near being talked to death by an irrepressible photographer who wanted to take the picture of the regiment with the colonel in front of each company, occurred. This man was finally got out of the way, and, after about an hour's ride, the regiment arrived in the Buffalo depot, where they found waiting to receive them the 65th regiment in a dress which somewhat resembled the new service uniform, the 74th regiment in gray uniform and shakos, and a nondescript company in gray uniform and a tremendous white headgear which made every man look as if he had a whole sheep on his head.

We were surprised at the small size of the two Buffalo regiments, who were in single rank, and at the unsteadiness of the men. From what we had heard about them we expected first class organizations, but it was apparent at the first glance that their instruction and discipline are not what they should be. The 7th at once took the head of the line, and the procession started through the principal streets to the Buffalo Club House, corner Delaware and Chippewa streets, where a halt was made. This procession was a continuous triumph for the 7th, who marched in column of companies with 20 files front, in their usual steady manner. It was a pity that the width of some of the streets and the manner in which the inhabitants of Buffalo crowded in on the line of march would not always admit of the passage of the full fronts, and breaking of fours to the rear, sometimes from the right and left at the same time was the order of the day. During the march a number of other military and civilian organizations joined, and when the 7th, which was at the head, formed line in front of the Buffalo Club, on Delaware street, the procession passed in review as follows: General Rodgers, commanding the 4th Division, and his staff: 7th Regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark, which had broken into column of fours a few blocks above, formed line and halted.

The 65th New York, in company fronts, of twelve files in single rank, with fair alignment, which, of course, were not difficult to keep with fronts of such diminutive size.

A Detroit company, in double rank, with white drum major's hats on, was next. It was in double rank, but the alignment was not as well kept as might be expected from even a medium well drilled company. Probably the hair from the tremendous hats was hanging over their eyes and obscured their view. The 74th New York, which followed, did not turn out in sufficient force to form double rank. The companies were marching in single rank with twelve files front, and several files broken to the rear. The alignments were fair, but the men marching in rear gave the organization an incongruous appearance, which did not answer for show purposes, although their was nothing actually wrong in the matter.

The 7th Battery, Capt. Linderman, with four pieces, followed. It made as good a show as can be expected from a militia organization of this kind, where the horses have to be improvised for the occasion. The men in their Regular Army uniforms looked neat and trim, and they set their horses and caissons well. Altogether this battery sustained its creditable reputation well on the occasion.

Company D, of the Buffalo City Guard, in red coats and black bearskins, came next, marching in single rank of 9 files front. It was neither platoon nor company formation: there was simply an unusual large space between the ranks. We don't know what tactics it represented. The Buffalo Cadet Corps, another organization with white bearskins or sheepskins, which made every man look about 8 feet high, marched in a formation, which was neither battalion, company or platoon.

Their ranks were kept reasonably straight, but as we are not aware of any tactics prescribing the formation used on the occasion we cannot give them an intelligent criticism. Like the hats, their manner of marching dates too far before the deluge to be known in the present age.

Now followed the civil element of the procession, and when all had passed the 7th formed company front, with nine commands of twenty files. No sooner had the parade been dressed what a perfect ovation broke out from the assembly of gentlemen in front of the Buffalo Club, who up to this time had been discussing the points of perfection of their own organization. They had never seen anything like this before, and it is true the solid company fronts without blanks and the lines of white hats rising in the centre and sloping down on either side of the street towards the sidewalk in graceful curves formed an elegant spectacle. The only fault in the appearance of the regiment was that the chains of the officers' helmets were hooked up. On an occasion like the present they should be worn under the chin. That is what they are intended for, and they have no more business to hook them up than a field officer would have to turn out without his spurs. The regiment marched a few blocks and were conveyed by street car to the East Park parade ground, about two miles out of town. Here a collation was provided which won the admiration of even the most fastidious, and the appreciation of the hospitality of the city of Buffalo could not find a better exponent than the evident relief with which all partook of the good things before them.

A drizzling rain had now broken out, and it looked for some time as though an end had been put to the manoeuvres, for which the regiment had proceeded to the Park. This did not, however, deter the good citizens of Buffalo, who had heard of the white elephant that had made his appearance in their midst, from turning out en masse, and in a short while the Park was filled with a multitude of all classes eager to get a glimpse of the phenomenon. The band under Professor Cappa was performing excellent music in the Park Pavilion and the men were moving about dissatisfied with the prospect of being deprived of the show to give which they had come out here. Their exuberant spirit manifested itself in a variety of ways, but the best performance was a businesslike battalion drill and dress parade performed by a number of the regt., with 1st Sergt. Wilson, of the 2d company, as colonel and Corporal Green, of the 7th company, as adjutant. The manner in which the various officers were "taken off" was a decided hit, and the performance was ludicrous in the extreme. More and more spectators were arriving on the ground, and when Gen. Rogers, of the 4th Division, with his staff, the Mayor of Buffalo, and a number of officers of the Buffalo regiments made their appearance, Col. Clark called a council of war in which it was decided to have a parade, rain or shine, at 5 p. m., an announcement received with general satisfaction.

When assembly for this parade was sounded the men were in the midst of their games, and an excellent opportunity was afforded them to show their discipline. They proved true to their reputation, for no sooner had the first tap of the drum been heard, when the frolic was broken up in a moment, and in the twinkling of an eye not a white helmet was seen on the ground, to the evident astonishment of the natives. The equalization for the parade into nine commands of 16 files to a rank rather long, but when the parade at last took place, it was one of the best performances ever made by the regiment, and surely the best ever seen by the Buffalonians. Only one mistake occurred, and this was that the drum major did not report. What is the idea of Col. Clark in this respect? When the parade which took place on the gravel drive in front of the pavilion was over, Col. Clark broke the command into column of fours from the right to march to the left, and marched the regiment to the beautiful parade ground, an excellent piece of turf, the possession of which filled the New Yorkers, who have to provide their own drill grounds at high expense as best they can, with envy. The regiment performed this manoeuvre in an almost perfect manner, and the applause during its execution was deafening.

Having formed line, General Rodgers, of the 4th Division, accompanied by his full staff and Mayor Cassius, of Buffalo, took their stand, and the regiment prepared for review. This performance was the best of its kind we ever witnessed: from beginning to end not a flaw occurred, alignments and distances were simply perfection, and the wheel into line after the completion of the march was the best instance of "instantaneous alignment" we ever saw. It was now generally hoped that a few battalion manoeuvres would be executed, but this hope proved to be a disappointment, for the regiments broke into fours and marched straight to the cars, which were in readiness to convey them back to the depot. What a splendid opportunity Col. Clark lost here of showing off his command in all its perfection!

The military part of the excursion was now over, and the rest of the evening was spent by the regiment at receptions given them at the City and Buffalo Clubs, at both of which places they were entertained in a very handsome manner. The whole regiment was thoroughly delighted with the hospitality of the city of Buffalo, and when on the train at 11.30 p. m. took the men back to

their quarters at the International Hotel, cheer after cheer for the Buffalonians rent the air. Every body from the colonel down was pleased with the handsome manner in which the regiment had been entertained.

The night passed in comparative quietness; demonstrations to repeat the performance of the previous one were nipped in the bud, and all hands enjoyed what ever little rest was to be obtained it being now 2.30 a. m. The forenoon of Wednesday, July 5, was spent in visiting the falls, an enjoyment which was dampened to a considerable extent by an incessantly descending drizzling rain, and at 2.30 p. m., after a hearty dinner at the International Hotel, the retreat towards New York began. The return trip was an exact counterpart of the one going out, an incessant round of jollity and fun characterized it from the start to the arrival at Jersey city at 6.18 a. m., July 6. No stops were made except at Hornellsville, where supper was partaken of at 5.30 p. m., July 5, and there is no doubt the good people of that locality know by this time who George Washington was. The men were as fresh and the white helmets and pants were as clean and neat as when the regiment started and not a man looked any the worse for the trip and their bearing on the return march from the Courtlandt street ferry to the City Hall where they embarked on the Elevated Road for the army was that of veterans. It was acknowledged by all that the excursion was one of the most successful ones ever made by the regiment, and the rehearsal of its delightful incidents will form a pleasant topic of conversation among the men for a long time to come.

#### THE INDIANA ENCAMPMENT.

The long looked forward to military encampment at Indianapolis was formally opened July 2. Indianapolis was in a fever of excitement and wholly given up to the military, who are the heroes of the hour. The following companies have arrived: The Palaska Blues; the Crescent Rifles, of New Orleans; the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis; the Quapaw Guards, of Little Rock; the Asbury Cadets, of Greenville, Ind.; the Evansville Rifles; the Porter Rifles, Nashville; the Waterloo Rifles; the Folger Corps, of Geneva, N. Y.; the McKean Cadets, of Terre Haute; the Richmond (Ind.) Light Inf.; the St. Louis Rifles; the Danville Rifles; the Butler (Ind.) Rifles. Also the following batteries: Battery A, of Chicago; Battery B, of Danville, Ill.; Battery A, of St. Louis; Asbury Cadets' Battery; Barns Artillery, of Nashville; Battery B, of New Orleans; Battery C, of New Orleans; Battery A, of Louisville, and the Porter Artillery, of Michigan City.

The first competitive drill began July 2, being the artillery drill, in which the batteries above named participated. Not less than 5,000 or 6,000 people were present. The contest was opened by the Chicago Battery, which made a fine impression. The other batteries followed in the order named above, occupying the entire afternoon. The judges were: Lieuts. Claybaugh, Beach, and Fitch, U. S. Army, recent graduates from West Point, commended as judges by Gen. Howard.

July 3 divine service was held in the camp, Rev. Myron W. Reed, of the First Presbyterian Church, himself an old soldier, preaching the sermon. The famous U. S. Cavalry Band from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., furnished the music. There was a large attendance, and the services were exceedingly impressive. In the evening the band gave a sacred concert.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. S. V. R. Cruger.—G. O. 7, of June 26, directs the regiment to proceed to the State cap on Saturday, July 8, at 1 p. m., in chasseur uniform, white belts, the new State helmets and white leggings, knapsacks with overcoats rolled, haversacks and canteens. Officers in undress uniform with white helmets. Knapsacks will contain blouse, fatigue cap, black belt, and equipments, and white gloves, a change of under clothing, socks and extra shoes, towels and soap, comb and brush, and a blacking brush. Officers will be allowed one valise each, which must be sent to the armory by 12 o'clock a. m. July 8. Company commanders will see that their master rolls are ready on the morning of July 12, when muster will take place at 8.30 p. m. Officer of the day, July 8, Capt. S. V. Healy; officer of the guard, Lieut. W. Content.

The colonel expresses his earnest hope that every member will realize the importance of this encampment and the good results to the regiment that will undoubtedly follow. To make a good display and derive the full benefit of this tour of duty full ranks are requisite, and members should at once make arrangements to be present so that the inspection and muster of 1882 shall not only be the largest but the most creditable ever had. One great advantage, and one that will make the esprit de corps stronger, if possible, than ever before, is the opportunity it gives officers of becoming more intimately acquainted with their men, and consequently taking a greater interest in their welfare, and the men in return can better appreciate the interest taken in them, than is possible in the comparatively infrequent intercourse at the armory. The Regimental Challenge Trophy offered by Col. Cruger will be competed for and awarded during one of the days in camp.

G. O. No. 8, of July 3, changes the hour for assembly of the regiment to 10 o'clock a. m., July 8. Men not provided with new State helmet, leggings, and equipments will report at armory at 9 a. m., July 8.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Col. George D. Scott.—G. O. 10, of June 30, directs this command, except staff, band, and drum corps, to assemble at the armory in citizens dress, with fatigue cap, during the month of July, as follows: Friday, July 7, Cos. G and I; Monday, July 10, Cos. F and H; Wednesday, July 12, Cos. D and E; Friday, July 14, Cos. B and C. Roll call, 8 o'clock p. m. Officers' meeting, Monday, July 17. Every officer should be present at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp. It will require the earnest work of every officer and member of the command to be prepared for the encampment.

Appointment.—Sergt. Thomas H. Meehan, regimental quartermaster sergeant.

The following non-commissioned officers having passed the Board of Examination and received their warrants, they will be respected and obeyed accordingly: 1st Sergt. Joseph B. Beatty, Co. H; Matthew F. Byrne, Co. F; 2d Sergt. Wm. H. Jahne, Co. H; 4th Sergt. J. Wm. Morgan, Co. B; 5th Sergt. Charles Chappell, Co. E; Ernest O. Conklin, Co. C.

Reductions.—Corpl. P. Badenhausen, Co. C, for neglect of duty; 1st Sergt. Wm. H. Jahne, Co. H, at his own request. Discharged.—Capt. George A. Gorenflo, expiration of service; 2d Lieut. Louis G. Cassidy, expiration of service.

Capt. James M. Jarvis, commanding 11th Separate Company, and Capt. Wm. M. Kirby, commanding 2d Separate Company, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with G. O. No. 89, c. s., A. G. O., they will be assigned positions in line according to rank, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly during the encampment at Peekskill.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The resignation of 2d Lieut. W. B. Carrington has been accepted, and he has been honorably discharged.

Commissions of 1st Sergt. J. W. McDougall as 1st Lieutenant, Co. C (May 17, 1882), vice Amory, resigned, and

J. E. Schermerhorn as 2d Lieutenant, Co. K (May 4, 1882), vice Schermerhorn, resigned, are announced.

1st Sergts. F. C. McLewee and C. E. Sneyily; Sergts. O. H. Bruel, G. W. W. Roosevelt, Jr., and A. J. Eccles, and Corpl. J. H. Davidson have passed the Board of Examination.

The second rifle practice will take place at Creedmoor on Aug. 3.

CALIFORNIA.—G. O., No. 16, of June 30, accepts the resignation of Major-Gen. S. W. Backus, adjutant-general, to take effect from the date of the order. John F. Sheehan, of Sacramento, is appointed to be adjutant-general, with rank of major general, from July 1, vice Backus, resigned. Percentages for April and May:

	April.	May.
First Infantry.....	54.36	58.54
First Artillery.....	74.91	73.13
Second Artillery.....	69.83	65.92
Fifth Infantry Battalion.....	77.59	70.05
Unattached companies:		
San Bernardino Cavalry.....	71.42	73.01
Eagle Corps.....	50.40	55.77
San Diego City Guard.....	95.46	92.14
San Francisco Hussars.....	64.43	58.14
Oakland Light Cavalry.....	63.13	64.96
Stockton Guard.....	73.52	90.00
Chico Guard.....	88.15	86.84
Eureka Guard.....	72.22	72.22

Brigade commanders are again instructed to strictly enforce laws, regulations and orders relative to the forwarding of returns, reports, and answers to official communications. Company commanders are directed to forward immediately oaths of re-enlistment of all members of their companies whose terms of service have expired or ask for their discharge at once. All members of the N. G. C. must be discharged or re-sworn within thirty days after expiration of their term of service.

CALIFORNIA.—C. W. C. Rowell, of San Bernardino, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the 1st Brigade, N. G. C., vice Phoenix Banning, whose resignation is accepted, to take effect June 2.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Newport Artillery Company intend to make an excursion about Oct. 1. They have three places in view, viz., Boston, Hartford, or Brooklyn. They will number about 100 men. Will remain three days.

G. O., No. 6, of June 20, announces the following appointments upon the staff of the commander-in-chief: Colonels Henry A. Pierce and Eben N. Littlefield, of Pawtucket; Chas. H. Williams, of Providence; John F. Clark, of Cumberland, and John C. Seabury, of Newport, to be aides-de-camp (all reappointments). For the purpose of correcting the record, the orders published from the A. G. Office Feb. 11, 1882, as Executive Military Orders No. 3, is changed to read Executive Military Orders No. 1.

VERMONT.—Col. W. L. Greenleaf, commanding 1st regiment, has published a tabular statement of company drills for May, which he concludes with the following remarks: The reports show a very marked increase in attendance and drill over those for last month as follows: Members, 1,46; attendance, 5,91; drill, 49,13; total gain, 56,50; average gain, 18.83. Companies devoting more time to drill than prescribed by G. O. No. 1 have been given a corresponding increase in their rating. At the coming encampment particular attention will be paid to skirmish drill, and officers are desired to exercise their commands in the method of deployment prescribed in par. 353 of Tactics. G. O. No. 9, of June 21, announces: Herbert E. Tuthery, 1st Lieut. 1st Cav., U. S. A., Professor of Tactics, U. V. M. and 1st Lieut. C. A., Burlington, Vt., to be Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, on the Governor's Staff.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *United Service Gazette* says: "No further progress has been made in the Berdan torpedo affair. From a German source I have learned that some considerable time ago a sort of improved 'Lay' was offered to the German Government by the above named gentleman, but was rejected on the ground that there was nothing about the principles on which its construction was based that offered any guarantee for a speed higher than eight knots. Possibly the present proposition is for a combined 'Ericsson Lay,' compressed air applied through a long flexible tube from the shore being the motive and controlling power. No contract has actually passed as yet between the Turkish Admiralty and General Berdan; there is only an understanding that the latter is to be allowed to carry out any experiments he may choose at Constantinople, with the view of showing off the merits of his invention. Everything, however, is to be done at his own expense, the Turkish authorities only agreeing to place certain portions of the machinery at the dock yard at the disposal of the General. All skilled labor, and even fuel, is to be paid for by him, and as most of the machinery he is said to require is lying idle at the present time, the wily Turks stand to lose nothing by any experimental failures. I fancy myself the naval authorities have no great faith in the affair, and the countenance received by General Berdan is due more than anything else to His Majesty's desire to manifest his friendly disposition towards America."

This correspondent says further: "A new army has been created out of the scattered elements of the old, and every effort made to ensure the forthcoming of a sufficient supply of material whenever it may again become necessary to mobilize the forces. As far as artillery is concerned, the Turks are simply provided with Krupp guns, and, notwithstanding the number which fell into the hands of the enemy with the rout of Moukhtar's army and the capture of Plevna, the Martini Peabody rifles are not wanting, as anyone may judge by a peep at the armory, near the palace of Dolma Bagtche. Of these small arms there are enough and to spare, and certain contractors out here could tell us a great deal if they chose about recent large shipments of ammunition in America, destined to complete the cartridge supply for the same. The Ottoman army will shortly be in possession also of the 200 'Nordenfletts' recently ordered, as the purchase money is being paid in, very regularly, to the credit of the manufacturer at the Imperial Ottoman Bank. It is not, however, to the foreigner alone that his Imperial Majesty is looking for the maintenance of the Military Store Department in an efficient condition. The Sultan's great idea is to have the War Office eventually quite independent of that source of supply, by the manufacture of everything in his own country."

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#### MARRIED.

BONESTEELE-GREENE.—At Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, Wednesday, June 14, Lieut. CHARLES H. BONESTEELE, 21st U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARY, eldest daughter of Gen. O. D. Greene, U. S. Army.

#### BIRTHS.

STEWART.—At Danville, Md., June 24, to the wife of Master John W. Stewart, U. S. N., a daughter.

#### DIED.

CHEEVER.—July 6, at Tremont, N. Y., of consumption, GEORGE H. CHEEVER, formerly of Savannah, Ga. Augusta, Ga., and Savannah papers please copy.  
JONES.—At 181 Madison Avenue, July 5, 1882, ANNE BAILLIE, wife of Walter R. T. Jones and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodoros Bailey, U. S. N.  
WATSON.—At Charlestown, Mass., June 29, Lieut. ARTHUR LEE WATSON (retired), late of the U. S. Marine Corps.

#### ENGAGED.

VON TSCHOFFE-VON STEUBEN.—We have the honor to communicate to our friends the engagement of our daughter, ADELHEID, to the government's assessor, MR. WALTER VON TSCHOFFE.

Colonel and Commander of the Third Hanover Infantry Regiment, No. 79.

DOROTHEA VON STEUBEN, née Von Tschirsky-Boydorff.  
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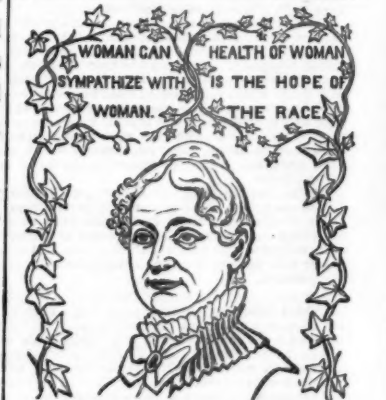
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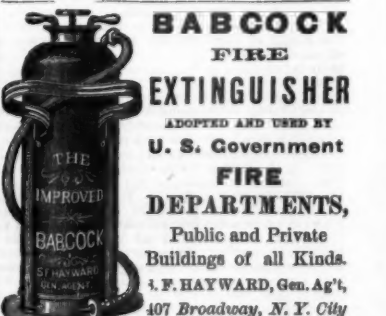
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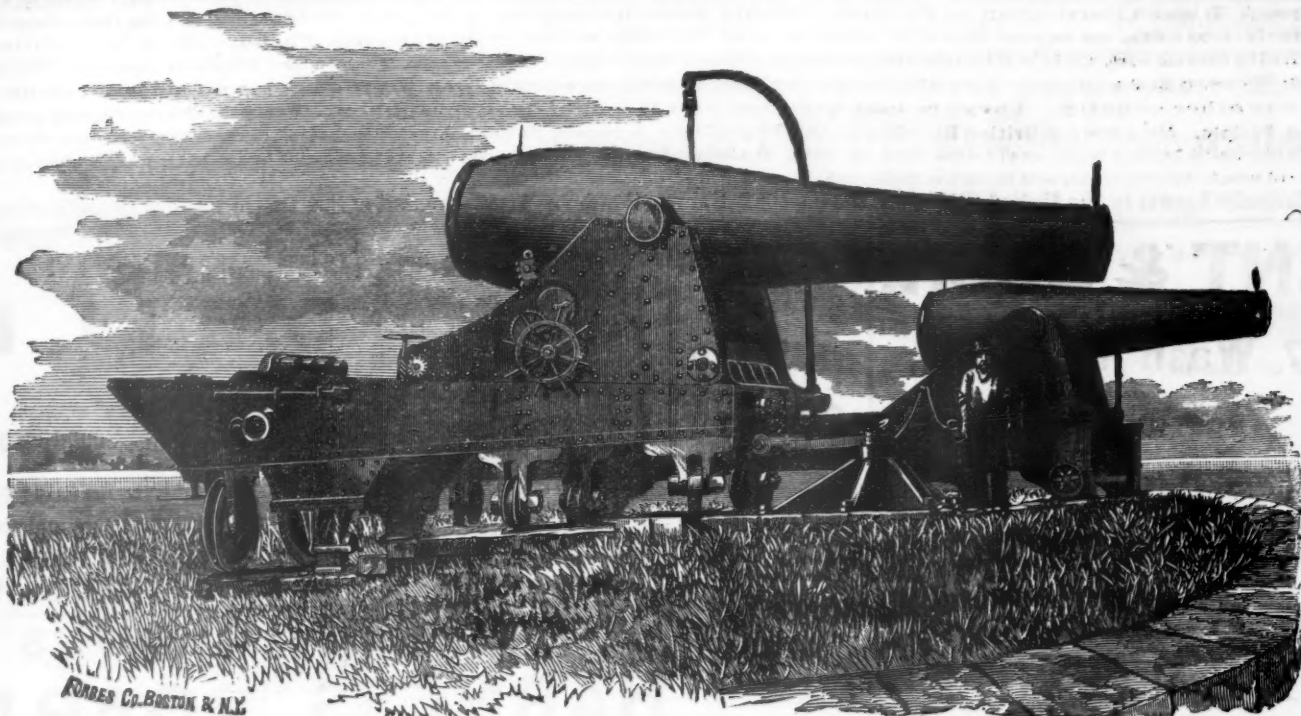
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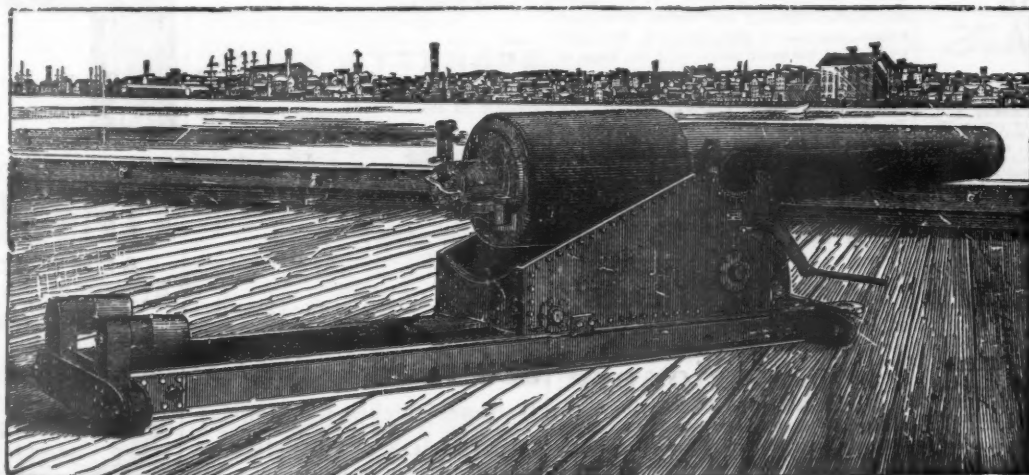
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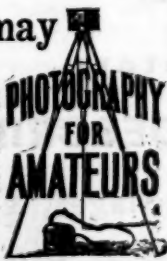
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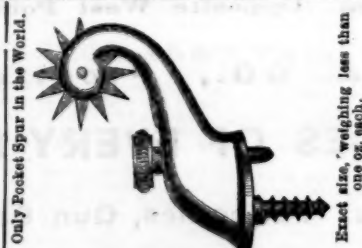


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